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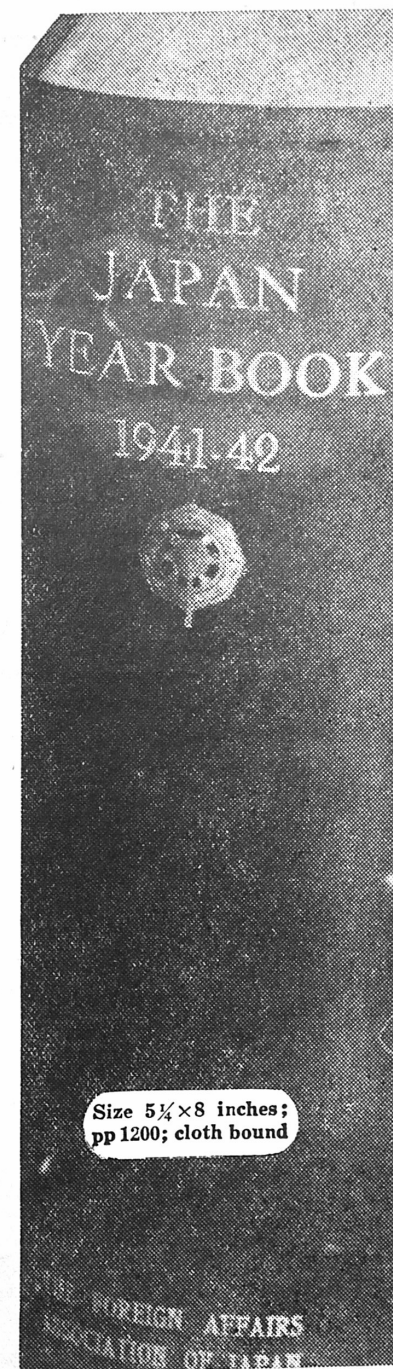
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## Obituary

The death of Count Kéntaro Kanéko, Privy Councillor, at the ripe age of eighty-nine has removed from the national life of Japan a colourful personality and a great constitutionalist. He was perhaps the last of those "elder statesmen" who had toiled and laboured hard to make Japan what she is today. As a member of the Council of the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, he was constantly eager that the sincere viewpoints of the country should be made known to other nations as prerequisites to the building of mutual fellowship and understanding. He succumbed to bronchitis at his villa in Hayama at 3:15 p.m. on May 16, and is survived by his only son and heir.

Although the late Count had been ill since January this year, his condition worsened toward the end of April. Upon learning that the Privy Councillor was about to breathe his last, His Majesty the Emperor graciously bestowed on him the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum with the Grand Cordon and raised his court rank to the junior grade of the first rank from the senior grade of the second rank. These great honours were conferred on him in acknowledgment of his distinguished and meritorious services in connection with the compilation of the Japanese Constitution and also in regard to internal politics, national diplomacy and many other valuable deeds rendered to the State.

The illustrious personage was born in February, 1853, in the family of a *samurai* in Fukuoka Prefecture. In 1871 he went to the United States to prosecute his studies, and after completing his course in Boston, entered the Harvard Law School from which he graduated in 1878. Then he returned to Japan and became a professor of law at the Tokyo Imperial University. While teaching there, he was assigned the task of examining the political constitutions of all the countries of Europe and that of the United States. Finally, his services were requisitioned for the framing of the Japanese Constitution, which came into operation in 1890.

The drafting of the Constitution was carried out under



the supervision of the late Count (later Prince) Hirobumi Ito with Kanéko as his private secretary and a member of the draft commission. It was, indeed, the far-sighted and youthful Kanéko who was instrumental in inviting a number of eminent foreign scholars to Japan to aid in the drafting of the Constitution and codification of Japanese laws. Later on, he became a member of the commission to organize the administrative departments of the Government, simultaneously supervising the organization of the new Diet. Because of his marked capabilities as an administrator, he held a number of important posts one after another. He was Chief Secretary of the House of Peers, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Minister of Justice and finally the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in 1898.

In recognition of his contribution to the framing and adoption of the Japanese Constitution, he was appointed a member of the House of Peers in 1890 by Imperial nomination. Two years later, he was dispatched to Switzerland as Japan's representative on the deliberations of international law, and was elected to the Institute of International Law at Geneva. In 1899 he was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by his *Alma Mater*, Harvard University. The following year, he was elevated as Baron. During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, he was sent to the United States on an important mission with regard to the war. Because he successfully executed the task entrusted to him, he was made a Viscount. In 1934 he was raised to be a Count.

The funeral ceremony of the late Count was held at the Aoyama sanctuary in Tokyo in accordance with the Buddhist rites on May 20. On an elevated stand were placed three pairs of wreaths granted by Their Majesties, the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager, the proxies of whom were also present.

Although Count Kanéko has departed, the part played by him in framing the Japanese Constitution shall remain ever-prominent in the history of Japan. He was a practical genius and a shrewd thinker. The entire nation deeply mourns his demise, particularly at this time when Japan is fast realizing a new harmony in the greater East Asia zone.

## CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

JUNE, 1942



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### MARCH OF EVENTS

In the naval battle of the Coral Sea, the Japanese Navy units crushed the powerful joint American-British naval forces frustrating their attempt to deal a stunning blow to Japan. The punishment received by the enemy forces has been the severest since the Hawaiian disaster. During the two-day engagement of May 7 and 8, the Japanese forces sank a U.S. capital ship of the *California* class and two U. S. aircraft-carriers, one of the *Saratoga* class and the other of the *Yorktown* class, crippled a British capital ship of the *Warspite* class and an A-class British cruiser of the *Canberra* class and severely damaged a cruiser of unidentified class. In addition, they were successful in sinking one torpedo-destroyer and badly disabling a 20,000-ton oil tanker. In these engagements, the Japanese Naval air formations also shot down 98 enemy planes. While the naval achievements thus were really brilliant, losses sustained by Japan consisted of only one small aircraft-carrier sunk and 31 airplanes missing. Both the United States and Britain have been deprived of their prestige as great naval Powers as a result of this miserable defeat, but they are concealing in their official announcements the truth about the extent of damage incurred by them in order to suppress the rise of public indignation.

The Japanese forces operating in the Philippine area, which had been making full preparations for another decisive campaign for three weeks since the capitulation of the Bataan peninsula, launched a large-scale offensive against Corregidor, the island fortress, in the hands of the fugitive American-Filipino soldiers, at midnight of May 5. The Japanese Army and Navy forces in close co-operation effected successful landing

*Battle of the  
Coral Sea*

*Reduction of  
the Philippines*



## CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

on the heavily fortified island. Within only 32 hours after the initial operation, they defeated the enemy and on May 7 Corregidor and all other fortified isles at the mouth of Manila Bay were completely occupied by them. This meant the overthrow of the last remaining base and stronghold of America in East Asia. In this battle Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainright, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in East Asia, and all other high staff officers under him surrendered to the Japanese. The enemy commander broadcast from Manila Radio Station on the night of May 7 to Major-General Sharp, commander of the United States forces in Mindanao, and all other American forces still offering resistance, ordering them "to cease fire" and surrender. Prior to this, Japanese contingents landed on Cebu Island on April 10, Panay Island on April 16 and made a surprise landing on Catabato and Parang on the western coast of Mindanao and in concert with units which had landed on Kagayan on the northern coast of the same island on May 4 entrapped the enemy, narrowing their pincer movement. It was on May 10 that Major-General Sharp made his unconditional surrender and ordered all the remaining troops on the Visayan islands to lay down their arms. The mopping-up operation in the central district of Luzon was also completed by that time. As the American-Filipino troops thus were practically smashed throughout the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to the Philippines, made his triumphant entry into the city of Manila on May 9. At the same time warships of the peerless Japanese Navy made their impressive entry into the port of Manila. Collective war results in the campaign against Corregidor and all other isle-forts at the mouth of Manila Bay, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters, revealed that prisoners taken numbered 12,495. They were for the most part American troops. The bodies left behind by the enemy came up to 640. The spoils of war included 246 guns among which were 83 14-inch and heavy guns, 685 light and heavy machine-guns and automatic rifles, 5,220 rifles and revolvers, 270 motor vehicles, eight planes, 103,000 cannon shells, 890,000 machine-gun bullets and a two-month supply of foodstuffs for at least 10,000 men.

The Japanese forces operating in the Burma area have accomplished a splendid feat by reducing the Anglo-Chungking resistance there. It was on May 1 that they occupied Mandalay, the main enemy base in northern Burma, and marched into Akyab on May 4. As a result, they consolidated their

### *Interception of Burma Road*

## MARCH OF EVENTS

position to launch air attacks on India. The first air raid was effected on Chittagong Airfield in the eastern part of India on May 8. Picked Japanese forces placed under their control all important military bases in Burma, including Lashio, which was occupied on April 29, Bhamo on May 3 and Myitkyina, the northernmost terminus of the Burma Railways, on May 8. Thus, the three "blood transfusion" routes for the Chang Kai-shek régime branching out from Mandalay to Chungking by way of Yunnan Province were successfully intercepted. Not content with this, Japanese advance units crossed the Burma border into Yunnan and penetrated to Lungling in western Yunnan located 150 kilometres from the Burmese frontier. By these spectacular operations the British and Chungking troops in Burma were annihilated and Japan achieved its objective of completely blocking all the supply routes to Chungking.

Foreign Minister Shighénori Togo in his speech delivered at the general meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations on May 11 referred to the fall of Corregidor, the interception of the Burma Road and the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea and declared that the future situation indicating the results of the war in greater East Asia had become clear. The Foreign Minister also dwelt upon the prevailing world situation. "It hardly needs emphasis that the basic cause of the outbreak of the war of greater East Asia is the reckless designs of the United State and Britain on East Asia," he said. He added: "Only recently the United States and Britain have committed a crime by occupying Madagascar on the ground that the island is menaced by Japan's attack." Foreign Minister Togo then pointed out that all the bases of the United States and Britain in East Asia had been upset and this has laid the foundation of constructing a greater East Asia in its natural aspect, shedding a bright light upon the future destiny of East Asiatic races. He pitied the bigoted attitude of Chungking and urged the Indians to secure their national independence from Britain.

### *Foreign Minister's Speech*

Mr. Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, during his interview with foreign newspaper correspondents on May 8, pointed out how deliberately both the United States and Britain had been circulating fabricated information casting slur on Japan's prestige. He said that to justify their illegitimate occupation of Madagascar Island the Anglo-American nations slandered Japan,

### *Anglo-American Fabrication Denounced by Hori*



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as if this country were harbouring territorial design on it. Then, he referred to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on May 7 and said that the British Prime Minister confessed that the British occupation of Madagascar had been fully prepared since three months ago. Dwelling upon the customary measure of American and British violence and crime, Mr. Hori stated: "We attach greater significance, however, to the attitude and psychology of the Anglo-American nations as reflected in such a long list of international brigandage, committed in Iceland, Greenland, Syria, Portuguese Timor, New Caledonia and [now in Madagascar." He stressed that the Anglo-American arbitrary psychology which ever judges others' conduct as wrong and their own as right, was the very reason which caused the outbreak of the European war and the Pacific war. The spokesman then declared that the objective of the present war was to annihilate the obnoxious Anglo-American influence and thus construct a new world order based on justice and humanism.

The Thai Felicitation Mission, headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, elder statesman, came to Japan to express that nation's gratitude over the conclusion of the Japan-

### *Visit of Thai Felicitation Mission*

Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance. The mission left Bangkok on April 20 and arrived in Tokyo five days later. It had the honour of being received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Imperial Palace on April 27, when Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol presented a State message of Thailand to the Throne. On the same evening, an elaborate dinner was sponsored in honour of him and other members of the mission by Foreign Minister Shighénori Togo. In his address, Foreign Minister Togo warmly welcomed the mission and pointed out that Japanese-Thai relations, ever friendly, had been made considerably closer as a result of the recent conclusion of the treaty of alliance. Japan and Thailand, he said, are now engaged in the war for the construction of greater East Asia and are inseparably related in name and in reality. The Foreign Minister also said that the visit of the Felicitation Mission would surely place the relations of the two countries on a basis firmer than ever. To this, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol expressed that Thailand was determined to fight the war in concert with Japan to attain a great objective. Premier General Hidéki Toho also held a welcome dinner at his official residence on April 28. In the course of his address the Premier declared: "Japan at present is steeped in the achievement of the objective of the war of greater East

## MARCH OF EVENTS

Asia with national solidarity. This is an unprecedentedly large enterprise and Japan depends very much upon co-operation of the nations allied to her." After successfully fulfilling its important business here, the mission left Tokyo for home on May 11.

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking, accompanied by Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi, Chief of Staff General Yang, Publicity Minister Lin Po-seng and others left Nanking on May 4 on his first formal visit to Manchoukuo. The party arrived in Hsinking by way of Dairen. Normal international relations between Manchoukuo and China were established by the joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China on November 30, 1940, which provided for their mutual recognition. President Wang's recent visit to Manchoukuo as Chief Executive of China will not only thicken the relations of the two countries, but will have great significance in perfecting coalition and co-operation of the three countries as pillars of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. Mr. Wang on his arrival in Hsinking on May 7 was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. He also saw General Yoshijiro Umézu, Commander of the Kwantung Army. In his official statement issued in Hsinking, Mr. Wang said that the current war was not a mere question of the rise or fall of one nation and one country in East Asia, but a serious question of life and death for East Asia as a whole. Therefore, he said, all people in East Asia must unite among themselves and be conscious of the necessity of their joint assistance and co-operation, thereby gaining victory. He hoped for the continuation of invariable friendship between Japan, Manchoukuo and China. After successfully fulfilling his mission, Mr. Wang and his party left Hsinking on May 10 and arrived at Nanking the following day.

A collective protocol concerning the boundary demarcation of Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia in the Nomonhan district, which was initialled in Harbin on October 15, was formally signed between representatives of Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia. Since the initialling was made, procedures had been progressing for reassuring the contents of the initialled document between the authorities of the Manchoukuo Government and the People's Republic of Mongolia. When the necessary arrangements were completed, the formal signing was made and at the same time a joint *communiqué*

### *President Wang Visits Manchoukuo*

### *Manchoukuo-Mongolian Border Demarcation*



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was issued. It said: "A collective protocol and its supplementary document concerning the work of the border demarcation mixed commission on the spot were formally recognized by the two Governments and, as a result, they were mutually notified of the said recognition by documents." While the United States and Britain are busily engaged in circulating rumours with the intention of estranging Japan and the Soviet Union, calm prevails over the northern district of East Asia due to the sincere attitude of the last-mentioned two countries. Also the Japanese and Soviet Governments have reassured more than once that the Neutrality Treaty still forms the basis of the international relations between the two countries. The recognition of the Nomonhan border demarcation is understood as reflecting this policy of Japan and the Soviet Union.

The Bank of Japan on May 1 was placed under a new status in conformity with the newly-legislated Bank of Japan Law, which was adopted at the Cabinet meeting on March 11. With the enforcement of this law the bank was given power to adopt managed currency and at the same time its structure and field of activity as the chartered bank was greatly enlarged. Under the new law, the bank's capitalization will be increased to ¥100,000,000, of which ¥55,000,000 will be furnished by the Government. Under the new structure, it will be able to undertake more freely financing of the industrial productivity expansion programme and regulation of the monetary policy in regard to the occupied areas in the south. The scope of its operations has been so extended as to enable it to assume in East Asia the position hitherto enjoyed by the Bank of England in world economy. The issue of bank-notes will no longer be based on the volume of gold reserves, but the Finance Minister is authorized to fix the amount of issue at his discretion. Instead of concentrating on commercial financing as hitherto, the bank will engage in industrial financing. Furthermore, it has been empowered to conclude a foreign exchange for banking contract with the central bank of any country which is a member of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere, thereby acting as the clearing house for bills of exchange among all the countries of the sphere. Another significance in connection with the reform of the banking structure is a newly-assigned mission given to the Industrial Bank of Japan, which is, so to speak, a pointsman to switch the bankers' activities from commercial financing to industrial financing, although its sphere of influence has greatly been narrowed by the recent formation of

### *New Status of Bank of Japan*

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the Wartime Financing Bank, a semi-governmental agency for facilitating the industrial productivity expansion campaign. Apart from the extension of loans to industrial firms, the Industrial Bank will underwrite new issues of stocks and corporate debentures and also make efforts to stabilize stock prices through the open market operations. It will supply money only to national defence industrial firms, those who hold idle industrial equipment and important commodities under the instructions of the authorities and other agencies for facilitating the adjustment of Japan's industry. The Industrial Bank has played an important rôle in the smooth supply of productivity expansion funds since the outbreak of the China affair. Most of this significant task, however, will be undertaken by the Wartime Financing Bank.

A Shipbuilding Forward Bill, which was drafted by the Communications Ministry in close co-operation with other Ministries concerned, was passed at the two-day extraordinary session of the Diet convoked on May 25. The Government's decision to introduce this new measure was motivated by the desire to speed up the construction of ships in order to facilitate wartime transportation. For the purpose of carrying out the new shipbuilding project, the Government and shipbuilding interests had previously drawn up an efficient plan. On January 28 a Shipbuilding Control Association was formed to pave the way for controlling the construction of ships. Now that the bill has been passed the Government has decided to make redoubled efforts to improve the supply of labour and materials to shipyards. Steps will be taken to enable one shipyard to construct vessels of the same type only and others each to build different kinds. This means that there will be an appreciable increase in shipping bottoms through the application of the mass production principle. Meanwhile, the Communications Minister has been invested with due authority to charter all Japanese vessels and then lend them to the Ship Operating Association. This means that shipowners can no longer make profit from operating their vessels and that their income is limited to charterage, which they will receive from the Government.

### *Shipbuilding Forward Bill Passed*

The Finance Ministry on May 2 announced the conclusion of a new agreement providing for the settlement of payments between Japan and Thailand in the future on the basis of the Japanese yen instead of the sterling.

### *Agreement on Yen-Baht Exchange*

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Until recently, the British sterling and the United States dollar had served as the principal media for the settlement of payments between Japan and Thailand. The new agreement comes on the heels of the understanding concluded between Japan and Thailand on April 22 providing for an exchange value of parity between the national currencies of the two countries. The official announcement said that the new arrangement was signed in Tokyo by the Finance Ministry and on behalf of Thailand by Mr. Vanich Panananda, Thai Minister without Portfolio, on a visit to Tokyo. The Finance Ministry's announcement reads: "In order to realize the establishment of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere through the consummation of the war of greater East Asia and through a well-planned exchange of capital and commodities between both component nations of the co-prosperity sphere itself and other regions of the world, it has been deemed necessary to revise fundamentally the methods of settlement of international accounts hitherto based on the currencies of Great Britain and the United States of America; it has also been considered desirable to adopt in their place a new system of international settlements based upon the Japanese yen, and at the same time to bring about the establishment of an economic orbit revolving upon the Japanese yen. It also has been agreed that Thailand shall follow the policy of settling in terms of yen all payments between Thailand and Manchoukuo and the new National Government of China as well as the territories of the southern regions under Japan's occupation, which have already adopted the yen for the settlement of international accounts."

The programme for mobilizing materials in the 1942-43 fiscal year was approved at the regular Cabinet meeting on April 24. The scheme rests on the principle of bringing the current war in East Asia to a victorious conclusion. The importance of the measure was indicated in a statement issued by Lieutenant-General Tei-ichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, in which he said that the enforcement of measures for the mobilization of materials was absolutely necessary to prosecute the war to a successful finish. What distinguishes the new programme from the measures which have been carried out in the past is the stress put on the following points: (1) Enlargement of war supplies; (2) enlargement of supplies of materials needed for the construction of vessels and; (3) securing of materials needed for the air defence of the country. There is a special provision made in the plan for the acquisition of materials necessary for the maintenance of the living of the people in

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wartime. Mentioning seven points in connection with the measures, Lieutenant-General Suzuki added: "In order to secure supplies on a sound basis, distribution plans have been set up for different regions, seasons and commodities. Arrangements have been made to secure a supply of a part of the vital goods expected from the southern regions. Attention was paid to the question of ensuring an adequate supply of foodstuffs, of accelerating construction of new ships and of strengthening air defence facilities, as well as those concerning increased production of iron, steel, aluminum and other war materials. The supply and demand of daily necessities has been specially planned. A greater East Asia trade plan has been set up on the basis of the present material mobilization plan in order to expedite the construction of the proposed co-prosperity sphere."

The Yokohama Specie Bank on May 1 reopened its branches in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang, Malacca and Seremban, all in Malaya. Its branches in the East Indies, including those in Batavia, Sourabaya, Bandoeng and Semarang also resumed business on May 10. For many years in the past, the Yokohama Specie Bank had controlled monetary transactions with foreign countries, and foreign trade financing also had been one of its most important business dealings. The Yokohama Specie Bank today is at a significant turning point such as it has never seen since its founding in 1880, because the greater part of its businesses has been transferred to the Bank of Japan in accordance with the revised Bank of Japan Law. There is no possibility for the Yokohama Specie Bank to resume its brilliant activities even after the settlement of the present international hostilities, according to certain circles. Although this chartered bank is expected to act as an auxiliary agency of the Bank of Japan in foreign exchange transactions, the most efficient direction to which it can turn under the present situation is the monopoly of foreign trade financing in the southern regions.

A Greater East Asia Culture Society has recently been established at Batavia by Japanese writers, painters, commentators, film producers, and scenario writers who had gone over to Java with the Japanese soldiers. This cultural society is born under the auspices of an army press corps commander and includes as its members Soh-ichi Oh-ya, Akira Asano, Tomoji Abé, Uio Tomizawa, Suisei Matsui and others, representing Japan, and several Javanese including university professors, writers,



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popular actresses and others, representing Java. Intermingling and exchange of cultures of Japan and Java, thereby promoting friendship between the two countries, are its aims. For centuries past, Javanese culture has been stifled by Dutch culture. Now the indigenous culture which is about to take a new turn has found in Japanese culture a most-needed stimulus. A Javanese writer who is a member of the society is very much imbued with Japanese culture and extols it as the best in the world. Works of Javanese writers will be introduced to Japan in the near future in the form of books and movies.

## PROSPECTS OF NAVAL GUERILLA WARFARE

By KICHIJIRO HAMADA

THE successive naval reverses which the Anglo-American nations have so far suffered in the Pacific and Indian Oceans have caused them to avoid naval engagements with Japan as far as possible. Neither the American fleet nor the British Asiatic squadron is in a position to do any harm to the Japanese fleet. The depleted strength of both these two naval units is no doubt one of the causes of the Anglo-American "ocean shyness." The more fundamental cause, however, is their realization of the unquestionable superiority of the Japanese Navy.

The Pearl Harbour disaster followed by the sinking of the battleships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* at the outset of the Pacific war clearly disclosed that Britain and America, in spite of their quantitative superiority, were no match for the qualitative superiority of Japan. Then the battle off the Java Sea coast, the Ceylon engagements and the dismal defeat in the Coral Sea practical eliminated the probability of an Anglo-American naval offensive in the immediate future. However, the contingency of naval guerilla warfare cannot be overlooked. Submarine activities may be increased. But the Japanese Navy is fully prepared to meet such exigencies, particularly when its full complement of warships are on the look out of undersea raiders from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific inclusive of the South Sea region.

Up to May 20, 1942, from the start of the Pacific war on December 8, 1941, America and Britain lost 251 warships, either sunk, damaged or captured by the Japanese Navy. The *communiqué*, issued by the Imperial Headquarters on the eve of

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the thirty-seventh Navy Day, that is, on May 27, 1942, said:

The comprehensive results achieved by the Japanese Navy and the damage suffered by it in engagements since the outbreak of the war of greater East Asia, as ascertained up to May 20, are as follows:

### BATTLESHIPS

(1) Sunk: Six American capital ships, two of *California* class, one *Maryland* class, one *Arizona* class, one *Oklahoma* class and the *Utah*; and two British battleships, the *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*.

(2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: Four American battleships, one of *Maryland* class, one *Nevada* class, one *Pennsylvania* class and one *North Carolina* class; and one British battleship of *Warspite* class.

### AIRCRAFT-CARRIERS

(1) Sunk: Five American aircraft-carriers, the *Langley*, the *Lexington*, the *Saratoga*, one of *Yorktown* class and two medium-sized ones of modern type; and one British aircraft-carrier, the *Hermes*.

### A-CLASS AND B-CLASS CRUISERS

(1) Sunk: Six American cruisers, the *Augusta*, the *Houston*, one of *Marblehead* class, one *Portland* class and two A-class or B-class cruisers; three British A-class cruisers, the *Exeter*, one of *Cornwall* class and one *London* class; two British B-class cruisers of *Hobart* class and four Netherlands B-class cruisers, the *de Ruyter*, two of *Java* class and one of *Tromp* class.

(2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: Nine American cruisers, one of *Louisville* class and eight A-class or B-class cruisers; two British B-class cruisers, one of *Leander* class and another of *Arethusa* class; and one Netherlands B-class cruiser of *Tromp* class.

### DESTROYERS

(1) Sunk: Eight American, twelve British and four Netherlands destroyers.

(2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: Six American and five British destroyers.

### SPECIAL SERVICE SHIPS

(1) Sunk: Two American and one Netherlands special service vessels.

(2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: Three American and two Netherlands special service vessels.

(3) Captured: One American special service vessel.

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### SUBMARINES

(1) Sunk: Fifty submarines. (2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: Twenty-nine submarines.

### GUNBOATS

(1) Sunk: Eight gunboats. (2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: Six gunboats. (3) Captured: Two American gunboats.

### MINE-LAYERS

(1) Sunk: Five vessels. (2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: Two vessels.

### MINE-SWEEPERS

(1) Sunk: Six vessels. (2) Captured: Two British vessels.

### TORPEDO-BOATS

(1) Sunk: Nine British vessels. (2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: Two American vessels. (3) Captured: One British and one Netherlands vessels.

### OTHER SMALLER NAVAL CRAFT

(1) Sunk: Sixteen craft. (2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: Twenty-four craft. (3) Captured: Two Netherlands craft.

### MERCHANT VESSELS

(1) Sunk: One hundred and sixty-nine vessels, aggregating approximately 934,000 tons.

(2) Severely or more or less badly damaged: One hundred and twenty-nine vessels, aggregating approximately 485,000 tons.

(3) Captured: Five hundred and three vessels, aggregating approximately 220,000 tons.

### AIRPLANES

(1) Shot down: Nine hundred and eighty-two planes, inclusive of 137 which are not known for certain to have actually been downed.

(2) Damaged: One thousand two hundred and ninety-two planes. The enemy airplanes downed in air combats or damaged on the ground total 2,274, inclusive of 137 whose shooting down is not fully confirmed.

### DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY JAPAN

(1) Sunk: One small-sized aircraft-carrier, one seaplane tender, six destroyers, one special service vessel, six submarines, five special submarines, one mine-layer, six mine-sweepers, two small naval craft,



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and two special vessels.

(2) Severely damaged: One mine-sweeper and four special vessels.

(3) More or less badly damaged: One B-class cruiser, three destroyers and one special service vessel.

(4) Merchant vessels: Seventeen vessels sunk. This figure includes all merchant vessels lost by the Navy. The aggregate tonnage totals 62,000 tons.

(5) Airplanes: Two hundred and forty-eight planes effected self-blasts or failed to return.

From the above figures, it is more than apparent that Britain and America, however they may try to replenish their naval strength, they will not be able to stage an effective battle royal with Japan at any time. Although President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on January 6, 1942, declared that the United States would "outproduce" armaments, the practical value of that declaration remains yet to be seen. On that occasion he said that the American aircraft plants would turn out 60,000 warplanes this year, and 125,000 next year. Tank factories, he added, would produce 45,000 tanks this year and 75,000 next year. Armament plants would manufacture 20,000 anti-aircraft guns this year and 35,000 next year, and shipyards would build 8,000,000 tons of naval and merchant ships this year and 10,000,000 tons next year. Significantly enough, he closed his speech by saying: "Let no man say this cannot be done. It must be done, and we have undertaken to do it." In asking for the gigantic seventy-seven-billion dollar war budget for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1942, President Roosevelt emphasized:

We are determined to pay the price, if we must, in order to preserve our way of life. Until our job is done, until the war is won, we must bear our burdens.

He then went on to discuss the urgency of strengthening the "democratic" war front to wage a total war against the Axis nations, and asserted:

We must provide funds to equip our armed forces, we must provide funds to continue our rôle as the arsenal of Democracies. In order to crush our powerful enemies, we must outproduce them overwhelmingly

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so as to provide the British, the Russians, the Dutch, the Chinese and the Australians with equipments. We must gain convincing superiority in equipments over the Axis countries in any theatre of war. We must work diligently behind the lines in our mines, in our shops and in our farms. We will succeed. Our system of enterprise is more effective than the concentration camps of our enemies.

In spite of this hopeful pronouncement, the Chief Executive of the United States has been compelled to confess that his country and its allies are not at this stage in a position to win a victory over Japan and her Axis allies. His admission is candid enough, but it must be noted that his war budget, embodying astronomical figures, has been prepared without paying any attention to the most important material requirements of modern warfare, namely rubber and tin, the major source of supply of which two products is now under Japanese control.

Mr. Albert V. Alexander, the British First Lord of the Admiralty, in his broadcast address on March 20 admitted that the British Navy was too weak to pull Britain through a grave crisis. Emphasizing the urgent necessity of its reconstruction by building large, superior warships without any loss of time, he declared that it was a most important duty for the British Navy to recover with a large fleet the freedom of the seas, which it has lost. Just like President Roosevelt, the British First Lord of the Admiralty plans to retrieve the Anglo-American defeats with better equipment relying on the time factor. This means that America and Britain having no power left to engage Japan in a full-dress naval battle with any chance of success, are trying to pool their resources to build more warships. It is, therefore, no wonder that they should adopt a line of naval strategy, calculated to gain more time and replenish equipments.

Taking it for granted that America and Britain have decided to replenish their naval armaments with a view to staging a comeback some time in the future, it will be meaningful to note the strategic difficulties which will confront them in that event due to Japan's secure position in greater East Asia. Having lost their footholds in greater East Asia and the South Seas, it would be sheer valour of ignorance to

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challenge the superior striking power of the Japanese Navy which is being continuously geared up to meet all eventualities.

Major-General MacArthur, who is now in Australia, soon after his arrival there stated that he would attempt to recapture the Philippines at some future date with Australia as his base of new operations. It may represent his real strategy. But the Japanese control over the southwestern Pacific should not be taken lightly. Though the southern route from the Panama Canal to Australia *via* the southern Pacific is still comparatively safe, it is rather a long communication line not suitable for meeting the swift demands of total warfare.

The United States and Britain may try to postpone their decisive naval battle with Japan until some convenient time in the future, but Japan determined not to be caught napping is bravely ploughing the seas to destroy their remaining naval vessels. Moreover, Japan has fully prepared herself to meet the so-called "allied new fleet" when it starts operating. Now that the Roosevelt administration has lost Guam, Wake, the Philippines and Midway, it is hurriedly transforming Australia into her last Pacific stronghold. It is obvious that both America and Britain will do everything possible in their power to defend Australia, though they may have to fight against strategical disadvantages. There is no doubt that they will have to fight with Japan in Australian waters, and this cannot wait the completion of their new naval replenishment programmes.

The famous Chinese strategist Sun Tzu once said: "If we want to fight, the enemy will be compelled to respond, how high his rampart and how deep his ditch may be, because we will attack such a point as must be saved by the enemy."

America and Britain gave up the hope of saving the Philippines and Hongkong because of their vulnerable positions. The case was different with regard to the Netherlands East Indies, where the Anglo-American command vainly endeavoured for a favourable result apprehensive of losing the confidence of other "democratic" partners. This is the reason why the naval battles off Sourabaya and off the Java coast took place,

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resulting in the destruction of the allied naval forces in the East Indies. Simultaneously, the *blitz* advance of the Japanese land forces disorganized the defence strategy culminating in the unconditional surrender of the Dutch command within a surprisingly short time. However, the case of Australia is quite different from that of the Netherlands East Indies. This British dominion is bound to be defended by the Anglo-American command with utmost tenacity. An evidence in that regard was noticed in the recent naval battle of the Coral Sea. On that occasion a two-day engagement was fought bitterly, but the accurate marksmanship and high efficiency of Japanese torpedo-planes scored heavily against their warships stationed to protect Australia. In this connection, Australian Navy Minister William Hughes belatedly admitted on May 11 that the future of Australia would depend on the final outcome of the Coral Sea battle. He indicated that the victory of the enemy would have far-reaching consequences, greatly increasing the danger of encirclement of Australia. He also alluded to the fact that due to Japanese naval operations in the Indian Ocean, the employment of any means of communication between Australia, New Zealand and England has become extremely difficult. Hence, he warned that Australia as well as New Zealand would be completely encircled and forced eventually to defend themselves without outside assistance.

The *Melbourne Age* on May 16 exhorted that since the country could not rely substantially on Britain, it must turn to America for aid. It expressed the opinion that reinforcements, especially in naval craft and airplanes are urgently needed and that "this equipment ought to be streaming in vast volumes into Australia, if America realizes the gravity of the situation."

Two days prior to this pathetic call for help, Sir Keith Murdoch, an Australian newspaper magnate, without mincing words declared that the Japanese fleet "is still intact with plenty of striking power." Warning the United States against over-confidence, which has already caused a series of disasters,



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he pointed out that since the American and British peoples are trusting their leaders, they would be astonished and angry, if another chapter is added to the tragic epic of "too little" and "too late." This observation of Sir Keith synchronized with the predication of a bitter fighting in the Pacific and more reverses for the allies by Francis M. Forde, Australian War Minister, who said :

The Japanese will make further thrusts and we must be ready to meet their assaults beforehand. The current condition in Australia warrants no complacency. We must realize that there will be more reverses, for which we must be prepared.

These utterances of leaders and publicists of Australia fully disclose the precarious plight of the country. It is inconceivable that both America and Britain, having lost their all strategic bases in the South Seas and greater East Asia, can hope to stave off concentrated Japanese attacks on the dominion. On the other hand, the leaders of Washington and London will be roundly denounced by their peoples, if they suspend hostilities with Japan in the Pacific sector, by withdrawing their naval forces from there to the Atlantic zone without making any strenuous effort to retrieve their uninterrupted series of naval reverses. This means that the Anglo-American front in Australia shall have to exhibit its best against Japan to check the rise of adverse public opinion.

Meanwhile, a second front in Europe is being advocated by certain circles in Britain. Though neutral observers believe that there is little hope for the possibility of a "second European front," British workers, who have had enough of successive allied defeats, are supporting such a move. A Lisbon message, dated May 24, reported that the Second Front League in Britain at a mass meeting, held under the auspices of the *London Daily Express* and attended by soldiers, sailors, airmen and factory workers, adopted a resolution urging the formation of a strong second line to be completed at the earliest possible opportunity. Another message from the same place stated that a pessimistic opinion regarding the possibility of

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establishing a second front in Europe was expressed by the military correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* in an article to that paper. He stressed the danger of overestimating Britain's capacity to launch an offensive.

It seems that popular demands for a second front or offensives against the Axis Powers, which are gaining momentum in both "democratic" countries, have been partly satisfied by the unlawful occupation of New Caledonia and Madagascar by the United States and Britain as well as by the former's uncalled-for intervention in the affairs of Martinique. At the present moment, speculations are rife that the next Anglo-American objective is Dakar.

The foregoing survey of the military positions of Washington and London has been made to show that neither of them is strong enough to stage any land or naval offensive against any of the Axis Powers. So far as Japan is concerned, she has already attained indisputable supremacy in the Pacific, the Bay of Bengal and a greater portion of the Indian Ocean. Being faced with perilous situation, the Anglo-American nations are desperately trying to accomplish something. Their impatience is reflected in their naval guerilla warfare against Japan. From time to time they have been conducting such operations by using the so-called "carrier striking force" of the United States. Every time, however, the American "carrier striking force" becomes active, the Japanese Navy trounces it severely. For instance, the American aircraft-carrier *Lexington* was sunk by a Japanese submarine to the west of Hawaii on January 12. Again on February 20, another American medium-sized aircraft-carrier of modern type was sent to the bottom by Japanese naval torpedo-planes at a point northeast of New Guinea. More recently, America lost two modern aircraft-carriers, *Saratoga* and *Yorktown*, in the Coral Sea battle, and again on June 5 two aircraft-carriers of *Hornet* and *Enterprise* class, all these falling easy victims to Japanese air-torpedoes. Yet the naval guerilla warfare is the only naval strategy, which can be employed by the United States at the risk of suffering

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heavy losses.

Naval guerilla warfare and consequent losses will form a vicious circle for America, with the inevitable result that unrest will mount among her people. Anti-Government sentiment is already reported to be rapidly rising in the country. A Buenos Aires message, dated May 23, quoting the April 13 issue of the popular American weekly *Life*, said that "the American people are eager to prosecute the war, but their opinions are divided as to the method of its prosecution." It added that on March 27, two Americans were arrested on a charge of fomenting unrest in the United States armed forces. They were John Christian, founder of the White Cross Army, and another man. It is alleged that Mr. Christian mailed seditious letters to the officers at Camp Forest, Tennessee. The letters contained such expressions as "why are we fighting? Shall we die for the sake of the dollar? Japan, Germany and Italy have the right to escape from the economic gallows of the United States." The same journal mentioned that an organization, called the "Copperheads" at Los Angeles, California, held a mass meeting on December 11, 1941, and Ellis James, its leader, declared in his address that Japan is entitled to Hawaii, whose population contains more Japanese than Americans and that he would rather fight on the side of Germany than of Britain. The agitation of the "Copperheads" was suppressed when thirty-one of its members were taken into custody by the order of the Attorney-General of California.

The Committee on Americanism of the American Ex-Servicemen's Association in its recent report on the investigation into the seditious activities of defeatist organizations said: "Their public meetings in southern California are increasing in number."

With regard to the situation in Chicago, the *Life* is of the opinion that it is full of defeatist associations, including the "We, Mothers, Mobilize for the United States," which has a total membership of 25,000. This organization is demanding that President Roosevelt should be impeached or court-martial-

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ed, asserting that he has negligently deprived the United States of her defence power owing to the Pearl Harbour *débâcle*.

The Citizens' Committee at Chicago, under the leadership of a lawyer named William Grace, is inciting hatred against the anti-Axis movement, while an organization, named the "Lend Arms to the United States" exists in Chicago. This group is insisting upon bringing peace by a German-American agreement through the good offices of Premier Eamon de Valera of Ireland. According to the *Life*, these organizations are supported by the *Chicago Tribune* owned by Colonel Robert McCormick. It further says that there is a Nazi organization in New York, called the Citizen's Protective League. At the league's meeting held on March 9, one member who spoke about Japan said:

Japan is the only civilized nation in the Orient. The Chinese are not so cultured as the Japanese and they do not understand what is meant by democracy. Had Japan been given the right to guide China, she would have made her neighbour a strong nation. Wherever the Japanese go, waste land becomes fertile.

All these internal differences do not certainly present an encouraging picture of a warring country which America is. The public opinion of a defeatist country is sure to lose balance and get out of control, adding to the worry and impatience of the authorities, who in turn will be tempted to work and carry out strategies against the established rules of military science. Consequently, the United States may use an insufficient naval force against the superior fleet of Japan and thus court destruction. The fundamental principle of the art of warfare is that an attacking force must be sufficiently strong and powerful to engage a superior enemy force. If it is weak it must avoid a clash by all means. Although this principle is known to the leaders of America and Britain, they are ignoring it to retrieve the adverse situation at least partially. Hence, they have been placed in a sorry predicament. Even their naval guerilla warfare which is nothing but a token hit-and-run operation is meeting with abject failure every time it is attempted.

In order to conduct naval guerilla warfare successfully, the



maintenance of strategic advance bases is essential. The Anglo-American nations no longer maintain such vantage points in the Pacific. While the United States' naval station is in Hawaii, Australia forms the main line of Pacific defence for Washington and London. The interception of the Indian Ocean route by the Japanese Navy has forestalled British attempts to effectively use bases in India and Ceylon against this country. Moreover, the recent daring operations of Japanese special submarines in the Port of Sydney, Diego Suarez in Madagascar, the battles in the Aleutian sector and seizing Midway Island have more than proven Japan's naval supremacy in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Then the sinking of four enemy submarines which had been infesting waters off Tokyo Bay, south of Cape Shionomisaki by Japanese naval units late in May and early this month has eloquently revealed the utter ineffectiveness of undersea guerilla attacks against Japan.

At this stage, it is more than clear that naval engagements will be fought both in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean without interruption in the future and that such engagements will invariably result in an unbroken series of defeats for America and Britain, especially in view of their inferiority in spiritual power and fighting technique and the marked diminution in their naval strength. Since they are heading toward their nadir step by step, it would be sheer freak of fantasy to fancy that they have a sporting chance to prosecute a successful naval guerilla warfare. The task before the Japanese Navy now is to intensify its attacks on Anglo-American war vessels wherever they are sighted, for once they are destroyed the termination of the current war squarely in favour of Japan would take place, thereby accelerating the construction of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere in peace and fellowship.

## OUR SINGLE-DIMENSIONAL POLITICS

By TOMIO NAKANO

IN time of war, politics has to conform to administrative policies for the purpose of strengthening national solidarity. The current unprecedented hostilities have propelled Japan to evolve a single-dimensional politics with the object of giving one-way expressions to governmental policies. This is the reason why the Yokusan Seijikai—National Service Political Association—has been formed as the new political structure of the entire nation. Therefore, it is natural that this association should endeavour to replace the past ideas of party politics to stabilize the growth of new political ideals, so that national politics will fit in with the new conditions which have developed in greater East Asia. But it does not in anyway aim at superseding the constitutional functions of the Diet. This again indicates that it has come into existence in response to the national urge for revitalizing the Legislature and enhancing its efficiency to the highest possible limit. On the other hand, the National Service Association in collaboration with the Government will perform the task of co-ordinating the new conditions for the best advantage of the wartime structure of the nation. Thus buttressed by these two powerful organizations, the Government expects to tide over the present emergency and accomplish the objective of a new order in greater East Asia.

It is an admitted fact that the political structure and mode of living based on liberalism and democracy prevailed throughout almost all the countries of the world during the nineteenth century. The twentieth century, however, which opened with the outbreak of the first World War has already

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witnessed the collapse of the previous way of life, with the result that a new political fabric and a new hankering after revamped life strongly tinged with totalitarianism have come to the fore. At this momentous turning point in world history it is imperative that all the nations of the world should judiciously reform their antiquated political structures without any loss of time. Japan keenly felt the need of such a reform with the start of the Manchurian incident. And when the current Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out, it became evident that the organization of a single-dimensional politics was absolutely necessary, and so during the term of the second Konoye Cabinet the first step toward that direction was taken. Consequently, the National Service Association was inaugurated with the dissolution of all the existing political parties. Now the objective situation surrounding Japan has accentuated the necessity of having a uniform political structure as the mouthpiece of national politics. This is the reason why the National Service Political Association, representing parliamentary influence, has been formed, and thus Japan has taken an epochal step to bring about the fruition of one-way politics in the country, so that political inter-dependence in greater East Asia would become a lasting reality.

When the National Service Association was organized under the second Konoye Cabinet, a divergence of views apparently developed with regard to the proposed new political structure *vis-à-vis* the Diet. Certain sections of the renovationists attempted to effect a drastic change, and this naturally caused a strong reaction among parliamentary circles. As a result, the nation-wide campaign for a single-dimensional political structure failed to develop along lines envisaged by the original sponsors of the National Service Association. During the reactionary stage, which ensued, both sides were given time to exercise self-reflection and restraint, leading to an elimination of extremism. Under increasing pressure of an external crisis, a strong movement directed toward realizing a new political structure, favouring solidarity and co-ordination of national efforts, asserted itself. Thus, frictions, which had been in

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evidence between the association and parliamentary circles began to disappear gradually, enabling the realization of mutual co-operation.

The outbreak of the Pacific war on December 8, 1941, called for the immediate adjustment of politics to the wartime policies of the nation. Moreover, certain quarters pointed out the urgency of retaining parliamentary influence to maintain the political solidarity of the people, for they realized that such influence totally detached from national life would serve no useful purpose, especially during wartime. Simultaneously, it became evident that revitalization of parliamentary influence was essential for Japan to organize herself into a national defence State, as well as to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion.

In view of this realization, a wartime general election was held in April, and following the dissolution of the National Service Political Council, which had successfully recommended candidates for the election, preparations got under way for the formation of a National Service Political Association, embodying parliamentary influence. Thanks to the hearty co-operation between the Government and all quarters concerned, the new association was brought into existence without any hitch. As it has absorbed parliamentary influence and the propellant force of the National Service Association, it is likely to meet all the requirements in connection with the concentration of political power in the organization of a high-degree national defence State, which is demanded by the exigencies of the current war.

The circumstances leading to its swift formation may be open to criticism. For instance, the most proper and most natural procedure for the establishment of a wartime Diet, or re-establishment of the Diet on the basis of the fundamental war objective, would have been to allow its formation through parliamentary election contests. But the actual conditions prevailing in the country, especially the unprecedented war, compelled Japan to ignore such a peace-time process. Hence, she adopted a wartime method to establish a wartime Diet,



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representing the political sentiment of the National Service Political Association. This proves that the new political organization stands for the successful prosecution of the war, maintaining at the same time close and organic relations with the National Service Association.

If one views the composition of the new political organization with scepticism, he may even without siding with the alarmists think that parliamentary circles have joined it prompted by the desire for self-preservation, particularly when the organization is based on the assimilation of the old parliamentary influence. The fact is that the old political influence has been incorporated into it to allow the best use of the long-standing political experience of parliamentarians. Consequently, it is bound to function efficiently to meet the expectations of the nation on the one hand and the wartime political requirements of the Government on the other. However, in the light of realities and by taking a long view of the State's interests as a whole, it may be a wise step to strive for the merger of the non-attached elements with the wartime political movement of the association.

Some may contend for the sake of economizing on energies and *personnel* that it is far more rational and more efficient to have the National Service Association and the National Service Political Association merged into one body; but the writer is of the opinion that it may be proper and practical to permit the two bodies exist separately until political power is further crystallized with its character sublimated. Furthermore, their activities indicate that it is doubtful whether the National Service Political Association will be able to take more efficient charge of the spiritual national mobilization, which is being propagated by the National Service Association. Judging from the present division of activities, it would be right and proper for both organizations to strive for strengthening the wartime national movement in a conjoint manner. By this means, not only the character of the current parliamentary influence would be refined, but the entire national movement would reflect the

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united urge of the people. Even then there is no reason why these two allied organizations should remain separate for all times, because once the crystallization of political power is attained, their merger would obviously become desirable.

From the practical standpoint, it is seen that the National Service Political Association has been organized as a branch of the National Service Association to propagate wartime politics on a single-dimensional basis, while the latter has been charged with the task of reforming and strengthening the entire national fabric to facilitate the evolution of mutual prosperity ideals. Hence, it is necessary that the Diet should be reorientated into a powerful political body to contribute its share to the harmonious development of the new order in greater East Asia with Japan as its mainstay. The recent general election might have yielded far better results to the State had the national organization been more tightened and had the nation's conception regarding the significance of the election been more accurate. On account of these drawbacks, it was felt necessary to organize a potent national political structure, reforming the Legislature into a wartime Diet. If parliamentary influence is to be refined in the future, it may become necessary to amend the Election Law with a view to seeking re-election of one half of the members of the House of Representatives before the prescribed general election becomes due. On such an occasion efforts must be made to replace the old influences with new ones, while the national organization must be further improved to arrest better political results.

Renovation must not be limited to the political field only; on the contrary, it must be extended to the mode of living, which is now imbued with politics. The mode of living must be reformed in pursuance of political requirements. Put in another form, the mode of living, in response to the State's requirements, must be rebuilt on the basis of unsophisticated service to the State. For that purpose, it is urgently necessary that the wartime national solidarity campaign should be prosecuted with renewed vigour, especially when it enjoys the full support of the Government. This again calls for further strengthening of the

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National Service Association in guiding the solidarity movement and rebuilding the mode of living on the basis of service to the State.

In making the National Service Association discharge its mission successfully, not only its set-up must be reformed, but also its *personnel* reshuffled. In carrying out a reshuffle of its *personnel*, it must try to enlist the services of as many parliamentary members as possible. In creating and promoting organic relations between the Parliament and it, it is vitally necessary for both of them to have a uniform kind of *personnel*, which would not only represent national will, but also national ethics. At present, the so-called parliamentary influence contains antiquated elements. Therefore, it may be impossible to bring all parliamentary members under the influence of the National Service Association. On the other hand, fresh parliamentary elements must be included in the association to make them conform to the views and sentiments of the major political force in the country. This means that parliamentary influence should be adequately utilized to develop the renovated political power of the nation.

There is no denying the fact that parliamentary influence forms a constitutional wing of the nation-wide campaign for giving best display of service to the State. Hence, all observers are watching the future operation of the Diet with keen interest. As in the past it has been dominated by liberalistic ideas, in the future it shall have to function as the political platform of the total defence State, discarding its old-fashioned notions regarding parliamentary privileges and party government. First of all, it will be necessary for the Diet to have a correct grasp of its mission during wartime. It must fully recognize the significance of total war and try to exhibit totalitarian parliamentarism to assist in the uninterrupted manifestation of single-calibre nationalism.

In this connection, it must be remembered that the Diet alone is not an organ charged with the task of working out national policies which, in fact, must be formulated

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through co-operation between the Government and the Legislature. It is the Government that has the competency to decide upon and execute national policies. The Diet is required to co-operate with the Government in the latter's formulation of national policies. The most important mission of the Diet is to exercise a healthy, stabilizing influence on the Government in deciding upon the methods of carrying out national policies in pursuance of the nation's ethical sense, intuition and intellect. It would not be proper for the Diet to take advantage of constitutional provisions in an attempt to decide upon national policies and make the Government carry them out. If the Parliament desires to do so, it must try to represent its viewpoints through an outside political party enjoying an organic alignment with the Government. This means that the Diet itself has no competency to decide upon national policies, and as such, it must aim at enhancing the efficiency of its functions, as stipulated in the Constitution to the highest possible degree under the current emergency conditions. On the other hand, it can participate in the formulation of governmental policies through a political organization allied to the Government, such as the National Service Political Association.

In view of the war, the functions of the Diet have undergone changes. Certain legislations, which in peace-time used to be referred to it, are now being enacted by the Government, and the Government has been granted comprehensive legislative power under the General National Mobilization Act for the purpose of minimizing delay in dealing with affairs relative to national defence. Naturally, the Diet members compared to former days have light work. However, in proportion to the expansion of the State's activities, the responsibility of and the burden on the Diet are steadily increasing. Moreover, the three-month limit for the annual session has rendered it difficult for the Diet to deal efficiently with a series of legislative measures within such a short time. In order to alleviate this difficulty, it has been long advocated to organize a standing committee entrusted



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with the work of completing necessary preparations in respect of legislative measures, while the Diet is out of session. This system of a standing committee is not explicitly recognized by the Japanese Constitution; whereas an authoritative interpretation of the Constitution rules that the Diet session shall not be prolonged beyond the prescribed period of three months. Because of these limitations, the formation of such a standing committee has not yet materialized, although parliamentary circles, actuated by the desire to enhance the efficiency of the Diet, have approached the Government from time to time to initiate such an innovation.

In this regard it may be pointed out that the Government is empowered by the Constitution to petition the Throne to convoke an extraordinary session of the Diet so as to secure a virtual prolongation of the annual session. On the other hand, in order to maintain the efficiency of the Diet, it may be possible to enlarge the Speaker's competency with a view to enabling him to decide on his own discretion some of the measures, instead of referring them to the House for disposal. In other words, most important measures should be referred to the Diet, the minor ones being left to the Speaker for decision and disposal. If such a system is adopted, the Speaker in his task has to be assisted by a committee. This discloses the usefulness of having a standing committee.

Incidentally, it must be noted that there is much room for improvement of the existing committees of the Diet in both their organization and operation. For the sake of gaining publicity, some committeemen have hitherto interpellated the Government on one and the same subject several times, while different committeemen have often questioned the government spokesmen on the same question or issue. The result has been a waste of time on the part of the Government, as well as a lack of efficiency on the part of various committees. Now that the crystallization of political power is taking a definite shape, it may be timely and worthwhile to appoint committeemen from among able members of the Diet, as it will doubtless enhance

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the efficiency of the various committees.

No one should regard the recent general election as a sort of referendum. Some members of the Diet, who have been elected, may be tempted to flatter themselves that they have won the referendum and, therefore, they are entitled to handle and guide politics as they desire by recovering the lost parliamentary influence. Such an attitude on their part would be tantamount to dissident action. The Diet in this supreme hour of national crisis is called upon to eliminate all evils which have resulted from the rampancy of parliamentarism in the past. The newly-organized National Service Political Association is expected to do away with all divergent political notions to give a new, co-ordinated direction to national politics. In consequence, the composition and function of the new political organization will have an important bearing on the operation of the Diet in the future, as well as on the entire political framework of Japan.

It is highly desirable that the new political body should maintain strict discipline among its members with a view to controlling them effectively. At the same time all its members are required to function as worthy fighters to develop uniformly the new political structure. The enforcement of this rigid discipline does not mean that any member who commits an irregularity shall be expelled, but that the new organization should lay stress on ordered harmony to control vigorously its members. In addition to the maintenance of strict discipline, it will be advisable to have an advisory council to enlighten the members on diverse political affairs. If liaison is established between the new political body and the Planning Board or other departments of the Government through such an advisory council, the parliamentary influence representing the sentiment of the people will be able to participate in the Government's formulation of national policies, thereby indirectly enhancing the people's confidence in the Diet.

It is essential that the relationship between the Government and the National Service Political Association should be understood in right perspective. It is generally believed that

the Government, the National Service Association, and the National Service Political Association together form a kind of trinity. Inasmuch as a State is strengthened on the basis of national strength, it is necessary that national power will be given opportunities to find its way to the Diet and to the Government. In Japan, who is confronted with an unprecedented emergency, her people will be able to give full play to their activities only when men, inspired with unswerving devotion to the Throne, have entered the various fields of national activities. This explains that for the purpose of propagating a single-dimensional political ideal the Government, the National Service Association and the National Service Political Association will act unitedly as one body, jointly forming the nucleus of national activities. At the same time, it is within the range of possibilities that the Premier will preside over the National Service Political Association as *ex-officio* president, just as the Premier is *ex-officio* president of the National Service Association, or just as the party government in the past had been headed by the president of a particular political group. Needless to say that the Government should enlist the services of able men, whether they belong to the National Service Association or to the National Service Political Association. Therefore, objection should not be raised to the inclusion of a highly able member of the National Service Political Association in the Cabinet as a Minister of State. This stimulus is required to give additional encouragement to the evolution of the new political order.

With regard to the administrative machinery, the cabinet system and the civil service system, the necessity for reforms has been advocated for a long time. It is not the Diet alone that has become outmoded. For instance, the administrative machinery has to a certain extent become an obsolete show. Therefore, it has to be revitalized through the crystallization of new political power. On the basis of this new political power, which is now being crystallized in the form of the National Service Political Association, various necessary reforms should be carried out in the administrative machinery. In the first place,

the prevailing cabinet system is nothing but a reflection of various departments of the Government. The Cabinet ought to take the initiative in guiding the various departments; but in reality, it represents an aggregation of various government departments with sectionalism playing its own part. That is why it cannot take any initiative to guide the various departments of the Government. This being the situation, it is hardly possible for it to carry out the long-needed reforms in the administrative machinery or the civil service system. It is true that plans for reforming the various government departments or the civil service system have been mooted from time to time in the past; but all of them have been worked out on the basis of requirements of the various Ministries concerned and that such plans were not formulated in pursuance of a decision adopted by the Cabinet from a long-range view. However, an entirely different picture will be presented when the new political power is crystallized in a definite form and when the people's assistance to the wartime political structure strongly asserts itself through the Diet or through the nation-wide movement for service to the State, for in that event the Cabinet will be able to carry out the necessary reforms resolutely.

As regards the civil service system, it is true that the higher civil service examination system has undergone some timely reforms, but there are many points in the *personnel* administration, which require far-reaching readjustments. With reforms carried out in the cabinet system, the civil service system and the administrative machinery *ipso facto* will be organized into a most powerful and rational set-up.

Since the start of the Manchurian incident in 1931, the fighting services have been the driving power of politics in this country. It is not certainly unconstitutional that the fighting services, for instance the War Office, should assume the rôle of a driving force in politics. But the crux of the question is not such a formal matter. Be that as it may, the fighting services, which are responsible for the administration of the State with the other services of the Government, cannot remain indifferent



to domestic politics. It is but natural that the fighting services should make strong demands for the stabilization of politics in the midst of the current war in greater East Asia. Although they have taken an active part in the building of the new political structure, it has to be admitted that their real desire is to confine their activities to their own sphere, especially since there is a clear demarcation between the civil and military services in this country. This real desire of the fighting services may be possible of attainment, when the new political power is crystallized in an immutable form. Indeed, the development of the new political power in Japan has an important bearing not only on the Diet itself, but also on the prosecution of the war in greater East Asia, which is undoubtedly of historic importance.

The new single-dimensional politics, which is now rapidly taking shape under the guidance of the National Service Political Association, shall have to pass through certain obstacles before it can finally emerge as the one-way politics of the nation. Fortunately, however, the Pacific war and the need of establishing a co-prosperity sphere in greater East Asia, have propelled the Japanese people to attain that objective as a most-needed means to terminate the hostilities wholly in favour of Japan. Therefore, the future of Japan's single-dimensional politics may be said to be more than assured.

## THE GROWTH OF JAPAN'S NAVAL AIR ARM

By TOSHIO MATSUNAGA

THE Western naval strategists are amazed at the striking power of the naval air arm of Japan. The successes it has hitherto obtained in the current Pacific war have not only established its superiority as a fighting unit, but have unequivocally proved the high quality of its battle technique. The sinking of battleships by Japanese naval "war birds" either with air torpedoes or bombs has erected a new milepost in the progress of the art of modern naval warfare. In fact, this performance of the naval air arm of Japan has added a new, original chapter to the naval history of the world.

At the very outset of the Pacific war, the Japanese naval air arm displayed its formidableness and striking accuracy by sending to the bottom five American battleships at Pearl Harbour. This was followed by the sinking of the "unsinkable" *Prince of Wales* and the battleship *Repulse* of the British Navy off Kuantan in Malaya. Since then the naval air formations have achieved brilliant results in various war zones. The Battle off the Java Sea Coast, the attack on the Trincomalee naval base in Ceylon and the recent Battle of the Coral Sea have searchlighted the fact that the Japanese naval "air hawks" are "harbingers of death to battleships."

The supremacy which the naval air arm of Japan has attained is not of recent growth. It has a long history behind it. Passing through many ups and downs, trials and hardships, it has now acquired the excellent standard of efficiency. Its inception may be traced to a balloon first manufactured by the Japanese Navy in the tenth year of the Meiji (1877). In May, 1877, when

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a rebellion occurred in Kyushu, the War Office conceived the idea of using a balloon to suppress it and requested the Navy Ministry to manufacture one for it. The assignment was undertaken by the Engineering Department of the Naval Academy, which succeeded in manufacturing a balloon 30 by 45 feet or of 14,137 cubic feet. When the test flying was conducted at the Naval Parade Ground at Tsukiji, Tokyo, it climbed to a height of 720 feet. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Meiji was pleased to view it in October, the same year. One day, however, a heavy gale snapped its moorings and it disappeared.

For some time, the Navy suspended its research work on aeronautics. Then in the forty-second year of the Meiji (1909) an emergency commission on the study of balloons for military use was set up and its members were selected from the Army, Navy and the Tokyo Imperial University. In June, 1912, a naval aeronautical commission was appointed with Captain Kazuyoshi Yamaji as its chairman. At the same time, a seaplane aerodrome was built at Oppama, while orders were placed in the United States and France for the manufacture of four 70 h. p. seaplanes, two of Curtiss type and two of Farman type. Naval officers were sent to both countries to supervise their construction. While there, they also engaged themselves in learning aviation and conducting aeronautical studies. Among them were Yohzo Kanéko, Sankichi Kohno, Chuji Yamada and Chikuhei Nakajima, all lieutenants. In November, 1912, they returned home and started training officers and men in aviation. Prior to this, when aeroplanes were used to be imported from abroad, the Naval Arsenal at Yokosuka relying on foreign designs used to manufacture aircraft with imported parts. But with the return of these trained officers, the arsenal succeeded in manufacturing aeroplanes with Japanese materials within six months. And the seaplane tender *Wakamiya* took part for the first time in naval manœuvres in 1913 with Curtiss and Farman planes aboard.

It was during the Tsingtao campaign of 1914 that the Japanese Navy used its air arm for the first time in warfare. When this operation was started, following the outbreak of the first

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World War, the Japanese Navy had only twelve planes in service with air officers numbering as few as 15. The seaplane tender *Wakamiya*, with this small air force aboard, participated in the Tsingtao assault. Although it was small, it played a praiseworthy rôle in the early reduction of Tsingtao by efficiently conducting scouting, bombing and range-finding activities, with the result that the Iltis fort, the major battery in the port-town, was rendered inoperative. The following year, the Japanese Navy paid its maiden sacrifices to the cause of aviation, when a 200 h. p. Farman crashed into the sea off Oppama with Lieutenant Tohsaburo Adachi, Lieutenant Takao Takébé and Third-Class Warrant Officer Yanasé on board.

In 1913, the naval air budget was only ¥100,000, but it was substantially increased in 1916, when the Navy was authorized by the Diet to establish three more naval air corps. This marked an expansion of the naval air arm. In April, the same year, a naval air corps was set up at Yokosuka with Captain Shiro Yamanouchi appointed its first commandant. In 1918, Lieutenant Chikuhei Nakajima, who had retired from the naval service, installed an aircraft factory at Ohta in Gumma Prefecture. He is now well known as a foremost aircraft manufacturer in the country and also as a politician.

In 1919, when the writer was an instructor of the Naval Air Corps at Yokosuka, a party of fifty-seven air officers was engaged by the War Office from France, including Colonel Faure. They trained Japanese Army officers in scouting at Shimoshizu, bombing at Hamamatsu and air-fighting at Kagamigahara. Naval air officers participated in these performances. Lieutenant Grandmaison of the French Navy, who was one of the instructors engaged by the War Office, gave a series of lectures on ground crew work to naval air officers at Oppama. About this time, Lieutenant Magoshi made a great contribution to the development of aircraft manufacture in Japan by manufacturing a 200 h. p. plane of the Hispano Suiza type. In June, 1920, Lieutenant Kuwabara successfully took off from a 27-metre runway, prepared on the foredeck of the



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seaplane tender *Wakamiya*, using a British landplane.

In April, 1921, preparations were started for setting up a naval air corps at Amihara on Lake Kasumigaura. An extraordinary course in aeronautics was opened in the Kasumigaura Naval Air Corps, when a British mission of thirty led by Captain Sempill arrived in Japan. The British instructors of the mission were very rigid in training the Japanese students, who in turn were passionately zealous in prosecuting their studies. The offensive spirit, which inspires the air arm of the Japanese Navy, seems to have been fostered in those days. The training planes used at that time were Avros; fighter-planes, Sparrow-Hawks; bombing planes, Cuckoos, Napier-Lions and 450 h. p. Blackburn-Swifts; flying-boats, F-5's; and amphibian planes, Vickers Vikings and Supermarine Seals. Shortly afterwards, the Mitsubishi Aircraft Factory at Nagoya began to manufacture Hispano 300 h. p. fighter-planes of the 10th year type and scout-planes of the 10th year type.

In January, the twelfth year of the Taisho era (1923), an aircraft-carrier force was assigned to Yokosuka. In November, the same year, the naval air corps in Japan numbered four, as authorized by the Diet, with those at Ohmura, Kasumigaura, Yokosuka and Sasébo being fully completed. In that year Lieutenant Takijiro Ohnishi, who is now Rear-Admiral and Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Headquarters of Aviation, assembled a non-rigid airship and navigated it for the first time. Soon thereafter, successful construction of airships became possible and the Japanese Navy increased its strength by completing the first aircraft-carrier *Hob-sho*. Lieutenant Kira successfully landed on the deck of the *Hob-sho*, using a fighter-plane of the 10th year type. Then First Sub-Lieutenants Kamei and Baba contributed their shares to the development of the naval air arm. From this humble beginning, the Japanese Navy's air arm has grown so mighty that it has achieved signal successes in every battle zone, thanks entirely to self-sacrificing efforts made by all concerned to build this important force of the Navy. Their efforts and consequent successes command full

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respect and admiration. Mention must be made of the late Rear-Admiral Kanéko and Captain Takamaro Ohséki who had laid the foundation of the naval air force with a long vision and firm resolve.

As the necessity for constructing more aircraft-carriers was keenly felt, it was decided that the battle-cruiser *Akaghi*, which had been under construction, and the battleship *Kaga* should be remodelled as aircraft-carriers. Meanwhile, the writer was transferred to Oppama from Kasumigaura to take charge of students together with Lieutenant-Commander Smith, a British instructor, who always laid stress on teamwork between the Navy and naval air force. While teaching at Oppama, the writer conducted various investigations. On one occasion, a makeshift runway was constructed over the turrets of the battleship *Yamashiro*, from which a fighter-plane was made to take off. On another occasion, the writer baled out of an airship of the S.S. type, using a parachute. Defence against submarines and detection of submarines were also studied, while researches were conducted on air torpedoes. In August, 1923, when an air staff-officer was assigned to the Naval Station at Yokosuka for the first time, the writer was appointed to that post. It was in that year that Major Zanin of Argentina flew from Amsterdam and Major Maclaren of England from London to Kasumigaura.

In May, 1925, First Sub-Lieutenant Mayéda of the Navy made a successful flight to Peking in a Japan-made machine. This was the first flight to be made by a Japanese naval officer to foreign countries. About this time, the writer was again shifted to the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura. By that time, some thirty officers had sacrificed themselves for the growth of the naval air force. A plan was mooted for erecting a shrine at Kasumigaura in memory of them. The present Kasumigaura Shrine was constructed by the voluntary contributions of the members of the Naval Air Corps there in accordance with the plan made by a commission whose chairman was Captain Isoroku Yamamoto, then second in command of the Air Corps

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and now Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. Up to this year, the spirits of more than a thousand members of the Navy, who have lost their lives for the cause of the naval air force, have been enshrined in it.

While the writer was with the Kasumigaura Naval Air Corps, night flights of planes from warships were started. The writer rode a plane piloted by Lieutenant Ichimaru as a passenger during one of those night flights. The plane flew to Mito from Kasumigaura without any hitch. On returning to the base the searchlights on the ground were found to be out of order and the plane landed in pitch dark and was wrecked; but fortunately Lieutenant Ichimaru and the writer escaped unhurt.

In the year 1925 a significant development in the naval air arm was witnessed. In May, the same year, a flying-boat of the F-5 type flew from Sasébo to Shanghai *via* Tsingtao negotiating the eastern China Sea in eight hours. In July, another naval plane made a record long distance flight from Yokosuka to Ghénsan in Korea crossing the mainland of Japan and the Japan Sea. However, even toward the close of the Taisho era the Navy's air arm had not been accorded its due credit.

In 1926 the writer was assigned to the Naval Affairs Bureau in the Navy Ministry. At that time, the Headquarters of Naval Construction took charge of aeronautical technique, but administration of the naval air force was left in the hands of a member of the Naval Affairs Bureau, who was a commander in rank. The annual estimates for the naval air force were a little more than ¥20,000,000, but a sentiment prevailed in naval circles that even the sum of ¥20,000,000 would be too much for the naval air force, which many believed would never serve to decide the issue of a naval battle, contending that aeroplanes and aircraft-carriers would serve only as the eyes and ears of the Navy. No wonder that the writer came in for a storm of criticism when he asserted that planes carried by warships and aircraft-carriers would be able to attack and sink battleships successfully.

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The writer took occasion after occasion to explain his contention to Admiral Takarabé, then Minister of the Navy, but he found that naval circles were absolutely against his idea. Even Commander Goro Hara, his predecessor, was opposed to the writer's view. Without feeling despondent, the writer pressed forward his viewpoint, ultimately leading to its adoption. During his tenure of office, the writer was satisfied to see that legislation governing the establishment and operation of the Headquarters of Aviation had been enacted and that it was set up on April 5, the following year, with Vice-Admiral Eisuké Yamamoto as its chief. The writer himself was appointed a senior member of the General Affairs Division of the Headquarters, in addition to his post in the Naval Affairs Bureau in the Navy Ministry. In setting up the Headquarters of Aviation, the Navy Ministry asked the Diet to approve a modest sum of ¥40,000.

The Navy's air arm has made a phenomenal advance since the beginning of the present Showa era toward the end of December, 1926. With the establishment of the Headquarters of Aviation, the Naval air force was thoroughly reorganized and a powerful addition was made to the naval air arm when the conversion of the battle-cruiser *Akaghi* into an aircraft-carrier was completed in March, 1926, and requisitioned for service. On the other hand, several long distance flights were made by planes manufactured with purely Japanese materials. In April, the same year, scouting seaplanes winged their way to the Kurile Islands from Kasumigaura; in June, another long distance flight was performed between Sasébo and Formosa; and in July, still another long distance flight was successfully carried out between Yokosuka and the Bonin Islands.

In the second year of the Showa era (1927), the writer was sent to Europe and America, where he visited various aircraft factories, government and private airfields and aviation schools, some three hundreds in all. In the third year of the Showa era (1928), the Japanese Navy took the lead of other naval Powers by inaugurating a system for training boy pilots. In March,



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the same year, the aircraft-carrier *Kaga* was completed and commissioned into service, adding substantially to Japan's naval strength. In April, the same year, a catapult was installed in the warship *Asahi*. Its test with a scouting seaplane of the 15th year type was successful.

In the fourth year of the Showa era (1929), when the Combined Fleet held modern manœuvres in the Japan Sea, the aircraft-carriers *Akaghi*, *Hohsbo*, *Noto* and others took part in them. The manœuvres were featured by rigorous training resembling a real battle. However, the exercises were marred by a number of unfortunate accidents, involving the crashing of several planes piloted by Lieutenant Watanabé and others off Seishu Island, Korea, during a heavy rainstorm and the loss of some machines belonging to the aircraft carrier *Akaghi*, the commander of which was Captain Isoroku Yamamoto, now Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, while the writer was second in command of it at that time.

In May, 1929, two flying-boats, made from purely Japanese materials, successfully completed a round trip between Kasumigaura and Saipan in the Japanese mandated islands in the South Seas. In August, the same year, the *Graf Zeppelin*, German airship, commanded by Dr. Eckener, its designer, arrived at Kasumigaura on its round-the-world trip from Berlin *via* Siberia. Among its passengers was Lieutenant-Commander Fujiyoshi of the Japanese Navy. When the *Graf Zeppelin* left Kasumigaura on its trans-Pacific flight for America, Commander Kusaka of the Japanese Navy took passage in it.

More than 10,000 boys applied to the Navy Ministry for enrolment in the naval air force as prospective pilots. On examination, 100 were enrolled in the naval air force as juvenile pilots in June, 1930. Prior to the time of the adoption of this system, all naval officer-pilots had been chosen from first or second lieutenants and trained at Kasumigaura for a year, while all naval non-commissioned officer-pilots had been selected from among the non-commissioned officers and trained for nine months at Kasumigaura. Non-commissioned officer-

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scouts were trained at Yokosuka for nine months and the ground crews were also trained at Yokosuka for a prescribed time. In view of the importance of their duty, it was found necessary that naval pilots should be chosen from among officers, but this became difficult to be carried out without injuring the efficiency of the *personnel* of the administration. The system of boy pilots was evolved in the third year of the Showa era (1928) to eliminate this difficulty. Officer-pilots were substituted by boy pilots who went through education nearly as high as that received by naval officers, and this innovation was enforced in 1930. The Army, some years later, followed suit and adopted the method of enrolling boy pilots for the military air force.

The Navy has recently divided the prospective boy pilots into two classes. Those boys who have left the middle school or have completed the fourth year course at the middle school come under A class; whereas those, between 15 and 17 years of age, who have hitherto been enrolled with the preparatory course of the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura, are called students of the preparatory course under B class. The B class boys go through a 28-month course, during which they receive education of secondary grade together with instructions in general naval strategy. While going through this basic course, they are also trained aboard a warship so as to become full-fledged sailors. On completion of the course, they are given lessons in aviation at Kasumigaura for twelve months. When they have finished the course in aviation at Kasumigaura, they are promoted to become non-commissioned officers. Their future promotions depend entirely on their own merits, with the way being open for becoming captains. Some naval observers at first looked upon the inauguration of the boy pilot system with a touch of pessimism, but the splendid achievements already attained by the naval pilots since the start of the Pacific war provide at once an interesting and eloquent commentary upon the far-sightedness of the Japanese Navy in putting into effect this novel system a dozen years ago ahead of all other naval Powers.

In 1930, the writer was transferred to the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura for the third time as dean of the teaching staff and second in command of the corps. While he was serving there, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh flew to Kasumigaura from America across the Pacific on their flight round the world. They stayed for about a week in Japan, during which time their aeroplane was overhauled by members of the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura. Colonel Lindbergh is a typical gentleman. He belongs to a class of men, entirely different from President Roosevelt or Secretary of the Navy Colonel Knox, both of whom are responsible for the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific. The writer recalls that Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh enjoyed a motor-car drive to Mt. Tsukuba with him, and also that Mrs. Lindbergh laughed heartily, witnessing a dance performance by Captain Miwa in a reception party given by the Naval Air Corps in honour of the distinguished visitors.

Planes fitted with superior equipments and embodying the original designs evolved by the naval air force began to take to the air one after another from 1930, during which year another naval air corps was established at Tatéyama with still another being founded at Kuré the following year. The new planes which went into service in 1930 included the *Kotobuki*, a fighter-plane of No. 90 with air-cooled 450 h.p. engines, scout-planes of Nos. 90 and 91 bombers of Nos. 89 and 92 with water-cooled engines, a twin-motored flying-boat of No. 91 and another large flying-boat of No. 90 with three 800 h.p. engines and wingspan measuring 30 metres. The lastnamed flying-boat was used in covering the distance between Tatéyama and Saipan in fourteen hours, when the writer assumed the post of commandant of the Naval Air Corps at Tatéyama later.

In the sixth year of the Showa era (1931), the writer was appointed Chairman of the Commission on equipping the newly-constructed aircraft-carrier *Ryujō*. The following year, the Shanghai incident broke out. On January 29, when the Chinese regular troops on North Szechwan Road fired wantonly upon the Japanese special landing party, Japanese naval air units im-

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mediately took off from the seaplane tender *Notoro* anchored off Woosung, and co-operated with the Japanese special landing party in repulsing the Chinese regulars. The aircraft-carriers *Hob-sho* and *Kaga* also went into action. China at that time had some 300 planes, of which about 70 had been concentrated at Shanghai.

On February 22, the Japanese naval air arm experienced a real air combat for the first time. A group of bombers of No. 13 type commanded by Lieutenant Kotani and escorted by a squadron of fighter-planes of No. 90 under Lieutenant Ikuta encountered Chinese air formations over Soochow, including a fast Boeing fighter, which China had bought from America a little while before. In the ensuing fight, the Japanese side succeeded in shooting down the Boeing plane which was the pride of the Chinese command. Lieutenant Kotani, leader of the Japanese air detachment, however, was killed in the combat, while First Class Bluejacket Sasaki, a machine-gunner, was seriously wounded. The pilot of the ill-starred Boeing was Captain Robert Short, an American, who had visited Japan some years before for the professed purpose of carrying out a trans-Pacific flight from Samishiro in Mutsu Province.

Following its miserable defeat at Soochow, the Chinese air force massed planes at the airfield at Hangchow, capital of Chekiang Province, in an attempt to stage a counter-offensive. On receipt of this information, Japanese naval air units consisting of nine bombers and six fighter-planes at daybreak attacked Hangchow and brought down three Chinese planes in the ensuing air duel, in addition to another nine Chinese planes destroyed on the ground. The Hangchow *débâcle* demoralized the Chinese air force, the remnants of which flew away to Pengpu in Anhwei Province or to Chungking in Szechwan Province. With control of the air passing into Japanese hands, the Japanese ground forces and landing parties were able to push their operations without any hindrance.

As a result of the Shanghai incident, both China and Japan awoke to the necessity of organizing powerful air forces for



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themselves. Under the slogan, "Save China with an Air Force," Chiang Kai-shek began a nation-wide drive for the reconstruction of the Chinese air force. In order to raise the needed fund, he started an "aviation" lottery with the highest prize valued at half a million yuan, and thus, he appealed to the Chinese people's keen interest in speculation. He set up a central aviation school at Hangchow, assuming himself its presidency, and engaged more than thirty American aviators as instructors, including Colonel Jett. He also established a higher aviation school at Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, and among its teaching staff were a large number of Italian aviators, including Colonel Bernardi. With the reorganization of the Chinese air force fairly getting under way, Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents began to flatter themselves that their air arm would be better and stronger than that of Japan. Subsequently, being satisfied with the might of their air arm, they initiated the current senseless protracted hostilities with Japan in July, 1937, and very soon found out the folly of underrating the striking power of the Japanese air arm.

In February, the eighth year of the Showa era (1933), the seaplane tender *Kami-i* was put into service and two months later the newly-constructed aircraft carrier *Ryujo* was commissioned. The writer was appointed the first commander of the *Ryujo* and in that capacity he participated in the special manoeuvres held under the personal supervision of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

Following the successful termination of the Shanghai incident, the Japanese naval air force was remarkably expanded, with a naval air corps set up at Ohminato in November, 1933, another at Sayéki in February, the following year, another at Maizuru in October, 1935, others at Kisarazu and Kanoya in April, 1936, and still others at Yokohama and Chinkai in Korea in October, the same year. At the same time, rigorous training was started by all the naval air corps in accordance with the lessons learned during the Shanghai incident, with the consequence that the technique and skill of the naval pilots improv-

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ed appreciably. The termination of the incident also brought about a remarkable improvement in the manufacturing technique, inasmuch as fighter-planes advanced from No. 95 to No. 96; bombers of Nos. 96 and 97 made their appearance; dive-bombers advanced from No. 94 to No. 96; scouting seaplanes advanced from No. 94 to Nos. 95 and 96; and four-motored flying-boats of No. 97 also came to be used for the first time.

Of late, Japan's naval air strength has been substantially reinforced by the addition of the two new aircraft-carriers, *Sobryu* and *Hiryu*, and other war weapons. Although full details regarding the might of the Japanese naval armada cannot be disclosed for obvious reasons, suffice it to say that the Japanese Navy is fully prepared to discharge its duty efficiently as guardian of the Pacific.

In July, 1937, when the Japanese naval air force had been nearly reorganized on a modern basis, the Marco Polo Bridge incident occurred, leading to the opening of hostilities between Japan and China. When the hostilities spread so Shanghai, the following month, the Chinese air force bombed the international port-city of Shanghai, which is now under Japanese control owing to the Pacific war. The air arm of the Japanese Navy immediately took action and braving a heavy rainstorm attacked Nanking, capital of China, after crossing the China Sea. Thereafter it engaged the Chinese air force in air combats over Küyung, Kwangteh, Hangchow, Nanchang and Hankow, wiping out the modern air power of Chiang Kai-shek. Winging over the mountainous terrain in China's interior, the Japanese naval air arm has since then ceaselessly attacked Chungking, Kunming, Lanchow and Chengtu, thereby frustrating all efforts of Chiang Kai-shek to organize a new air force.

On December 8, last year, when the Pacific war broke out, the Japanese naval "war eagles" gave full play to their activity, falling back upon their thirty years' rigorous training. They destroyed the main body of the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbour, by sinking five battleships and two cruisers and heavily damaging four battleships and six cruisers. And thus the

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Japanese naval air arm accomplished in an hour and half what the air force of not a single Power has yet accomplished. Not only that, the Japanese naval air force followed up its victory, by torpedoing and sinking the British flagship *Prince of Wales* and the battleship *Repulse* off Malaya. Moreover, the Japanese naval air arm has recently attacked and sent to the bottom three enemy aircraft carriers and sank or heavily damaged several enemy battleships and cruisers in the Coral Sea and the Indian Ocean, thereby safeguarding Japan's national defence on an invincible footing.

In its first day's attack on the Philippine Islands, the Japanese naval air force brought down in aerial combats or destroyed on the ground 96 enemy planes; in its attack on Hawaii, it shot down in air duels or destroyed on the ground 464 enemy planes; and in the battle of the Coral Sea, it brought down 98 enemy planes. Other exploits attained by the Japanese naval "war eagles" in the various sectors on the South Sea front are too well known to be recounted here. Looking back, it seems indeed an amazing feat that the Japanese naval air arm, which started its career with an allocation of only ¥100,000, after undergoing rigorous training and necessary expansion involving sizeable expenditures, has proved its outstanding ability not only to the nation, but to the world at large.

The offensive spirit which the Japanese naval air arm has steadfastly cultivated for long years is the secret of its success. The Japanese Army air force also possesses this very sterling quality. Animated by a death-defying courage and full confidence in striking the objectives, the "war hawks" of the Japanese Navy are beyond doubt peerless at least in this part of the globe. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet, is well-versed in naval air operations, having once creditably commanded the Naval Air Corps as Kasumigaura, where stands the shrine for those naval aviation pioneers who have laid down their lives for the cause of enhancing the formidableness of the naval air force. Japan's naval air arm has now not only become a terror to the Anglo-

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American war vessels and naval aircraft in the Pacific and Indian Ocean sectors, but is enjoying the freedom of the sky in both areas in a convincing manner.

Actually speaking, this phenomenal growth of Japan's naval air arm has been accomplished within a decade and a half. Those foreign observers who during the early years of the China affair thought it impossible for this country to build its air force on a superior scale, have now been rudely awakened to realize the hollowness of their wishful prediction. The "silent" Navy of Japan has silently worked for years to attain the present standard of efficiency of its air force, which is proving its mettle on all war fronts without any show of word-campaign, but by achieving signal successes grimly and in silence.



## MODERN WEAPONS OF WAR

By REIKICHI TADA

**I**N modern times, when one speaks of arms, he usually means weapons of war. From a broader angle, however, in the scope of arms can be included all those things which are needed to maintain human existence and civilization. Although under the guise of peace war perpetually exists: armed hostilities are nothing but expressions of its spasmodic pragmatism. Therefore, it would be quite reasonable to regard all commodities for civilian consumption, together with munitions, as implements for national defence, and as such, they are subject to national general mobilization.

Beside the weapons of war, there are so-called arms of science. If the ordinary arms correspond to the muscles and bones of the human body, some of the scientific arms correspond to the organs of sense and nerves, such as eyes and ears. In addition, there are indirect and hidden weapons of war known as subversive strategic activities, which may be divided into two categories. While the first includes those activities which aim at securing moral degradation of a nation, the other concerns religious and ideological propaganda designed to sabotage national solidarity.

When after the Meiji Restoration Japan came in contact with foreign nations, the United States and Britain adopted all sorts of subversive strategic measures against her. Their seemingly "soft" attitude toward Japan had a deeper significance. It was designed to obstruct her legitimate growth in East Asia. The systematic dissemination of Anglo-American ideologies and thoughts were made with the avowed purpose of demoralizing the State fabric of Japan with liberalistic ideas and pleasure-

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seeking tendencies. Moreover, other aggressive and diplomatic measures were utilized to thwart Japan in replenishing her national defence structure. Even inter-Power manœuvres were regularly staged under their auspices to keep her politically and economically dependent on third nations. In fact, all means, direct and indirect, were used by them to quarantine Japan in the Pacific.

The current Pacific war broke out as a reaction to the harmful Anglo-American policy of perpetuating chaos in East Asia. The signal success attained by the Japanese Navy at Hawaii at the outset of the war was not a "fluke shot." The Japanese naval forces went there determined to do away with the injustice of the Washington naval disparity. They knew the odds they were facing; but they were conscious of the stern fact that on their courageous action depended the fate of the Japanese Empire. Hence, they accomplished what was regarded as impossible. Of course, strategic planning and superior efficiency contributed their shares to the success.

An organic system composed of efficient units is essential to armaments of modern war. A giant organization with individual men as its cells is a State, and a State with an ideal organic system composed of most efficient units may be called a highly organized defence State. Such an organic system is the very life of an army. Naturally, diverse specialized branches of arms are considered as organic units of the entire system of an army, and it is science that makes this organic system of an army more efficient and powerful.

The American forces in the Philippines which entrenched themselves in their jungle fortresses may, in a sense, be regarded as to have demonstrated to a fairly good extent the scientific organization of different efficient units of arms. The Japanese forces which reduced the Bataan peninsula within a short period also efficiently exhibited their system of organic unity in siege warfare. This organic system of co-ordination of different efficient units of arms has been developed since long ago by our Navy, and also it has been markedly perfected by our Army in

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its artillery operations. In modern war, the infantry, too, has divergent arms as organic units of its system.

The American forces which abandoned the open areas of the Philippines and entrenched themselves in the fortresses on the Bataan peninsula were somehow able to hold out for about three months. In contrast to this, the British army in the Malay peninsula mistakenly resorted to plain operations against the powerful Japanese forces, with the result that it lost Singapore within ten days of opening of Japanese assaults on the fortified island. The old saying, "Big body, little wit," fittingly applies to the case of the British forces in Malaya.

Mere size and strength alone cannot attain effective operation of an army in modern war. Up to the days immediately prior to the current war, the principle of "giant warships and guns" had been advocated. At the Washington and London disarmament conferences, this principle had been emphasized, and it was on the basis of such a theory that the restriction of armaments was discussed.

The size of both airplanes and warships has gradually expanded. However, these warcraft have been built on a large scale not for the sake of bigness in size, but for the purpose of perfecting different organic units of the fighting services. At the beginning of the second European war it was rumoured that the German Army was equipped with 100 and 200-ton tanks, but later authentic information confirmed that the largest tank in its possession was about 30 tons. There is a certain limit to the size of a tank which is determined in accordance with the maximum power obtainable for an organic unit of the fighting forces. In this connection, it is recalled that Japan felt humiliated in concluding the restrictive treaties at the naval disarmament conferences, but these pacts, today, are considered as having been Heaven-sent chances for her to attain qualitative improvement in the naval force. Owing to restrictions placed on the size of battleships and the calibre of guns, our Navy naturally concentrated its scientific efforts to build most efficiently equipped vessels within the limited tonnage. This policy and the intensive

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technical and mental training have worked to perfect our naval strength.

What produces the destructive power in battle is not the gun but the shell. Therefore, the so-called "big-gun" principle should be changed into "big-shell" principle. The size of the gun has hitherto been enlarged inevitably in order to throw big shells to the furthest possible distance. It is very troublesome to transport big guns. Thanks to the development of motive power, heavy guns are freely employed in plain battles. Nevertheless, even with the highly developed portable facilities today, these weapons used in plain battles are, in reality, "heavy-shell-guns" and not big guns. In the swift military operations against the British forces in Malaya, heavy artillery pieces were used by Japan, but they were not merely big guns of the types conceived in former times. The heavy guns used actively by the Japanese forces in the Bataan peninsula were not at all big guns. Cannon or "Canet" guns denote heavy guns in the old sense of the term. A cannon signifies a long tube, which in the past was produced chiefly to shoot balls to a distant point. In order to cover this long distance it had to be given necessary speed, and for the purpose of obtaining such a speed, heavy pressure was produced by burning large quantities of gun-powder within the cannon. As a result, shells had to be made of heavy and thick steel, limiting the amount of explosives inside the shells. In other words, the shells were necessarily larger and the barrel of the gun thicker and longer. However, things have undergone a marked change in the recent years. Today, the long-range guns can be replaced by bomber planes. It is doubtful whether an inconveniently heavy gun has its *raison d'être* in modern warfare.

Based on the "big-shell" principle which gives more importance to the shells than to the barrel of the gun, the cannon are gradually being replaced by guns with shorter barrels, such as howitzers and mortars. It is quite imaginable that gunless projectiles will finally come to take the place of the heavy artill-



ery pieces. A step further would bring about an era of extensive use of rockets. Iron is not necessarily required to destroy the enemy. Light shells with maximum contents of effective explosives will come to be in demand, since it is not iron but explosives that destroy the enemy and his establishments. Again, guns must be hidden or camouflaged to avoid bombings by airplanes. The long barrel of a cannon is liable to be exposed, and therefore, it must be kept in the rear. Contrary to this, a howitzer, a mortar or a rocket can be secretly moved very close to the enemy forces to register an effective high-angle fire against their positions.

In the siege of Singapore, the Japanese forces laid a powerful field battery of numerous heavy guns within a very short period, and reduced the great fortresses in quick succession. They were able to arrange the battery of heavy guns with speed, because it comprised special artillery pieces of the howitzer type. It is particularly to be noted that the howitzers employed by the Japanese forces in the siege of Singapore were of a new, superior type invented in the country. They may be called either howitzers or rocket guns. Some time ago Colonel Kuwata, the inventor of the new type gun, received an award of merit from the Japanese Government for his valuable technical services to the Army. Big howitzers and mortars were also actively used in the jungle sector of the Bataan peninsula. Beside the Army, the Navy, too, has been inclined since long time to adopt the "big-shell" principle under which explosive-chemicals are valued more than iron or the heavy and long barrel of a gun. The techniques which govern the hurling of air-torpedoes by torpedo-planes, assault methods of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Japanese Navy and the use of depth charges by submarine chasers against enemy submarines are nothing but different forms of the "big-shell" or "explosive-chemical" principle.

It is conceivable that a new era of competition between the long-range guns and airplanes will be ushered in sooner or later. Another competitor will be robots operated by radio.

The latter is not yet active, but in the course of time this device will be used to release submarine torpedoes, air-torpedoes or other such war weapons.

Although cannon have become useless, they can still be utilized as anti-aircraft guns. In fact, this is the only way left for the further development of the cannon. The advance of firearms seems to have reached a saturation point today, as is the case with the physical strength of human beings. At present, the qualitative improvement of firearms appears to be in suspension, though some possibilities are visible in the technical progress of mass production of them.

Rapid strides have been made in the creation of efficient arms of intelligence which could be operated without depending on sheer physical strength. The optical arms give clairvoyance to an army, while electric arms render it possible to command an army of a million troops as a single unit. The sound-wave arms create super-human ears, and the electric-wave arms serve as monstrous sensory nerves. Because of electricity, it is possible to calculate distance, speed or other phenomena which otherwise are impossible of measurement. Owing to the greatly increased power and severity of bombardment and bombing in modern war, important weapons cannot be exposed on the surface. They are either hidden underground or protected by such facilities as could be operated with greater speed to counter enemy attacks.

The theatre of hostilities in the southern region can be construed as either a vast sea-girdled area or a long wall of precipitous jungles. Hence, during military operations, it is imperative that sound-waves should be effectively employed to locate the invisible enemy, while inaudible sound-waves or the so-called super-sound-waves should be utilized in submarine operations to search for enemy undersea raiders. In air defence, electric waves are being used to detect the approach of enemy planes.

The infra-red ray is used to photograph images of objects through mists, and precision instruments are needed for aerial

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observation. The American forces had what is called a scientific fortress on the Bataan peninsula. The writer was told that, on some occasions, our field wireless stations, immediately following their establishment, had to face concentrated enemy fire. The American forces apparently were equipped with highly developed scientific apparatus, which enabled them to ascertain the positions of our wireless stations.

In the current war, the so-called super-sound-wave is playing an unusually important rôle in detecting submarines. There are clear indications that the invention of a super-short wave detector of airplanes would be completed in the very near future. This particular scientific innovation would be able to locate enemy planes several hundred kilometres away. Though the American and British fighting services have proved utterly crude and weak in general military operations, they seem to have done fairly well in the war of science. The writer has heard that our forces were often annoyed by the highly developed scientific methods of the enemy. No matter how strong our fighting forces may be, every precaution should be taken to avoid misdirection of them. There is no reason to doubt that an epoch of highly developed scientific arms or arms of intelligence would soon pervade the world.

In view of the vastness of the battle-fields in the war in greater East Asia, human senses of sight and hearing can play but an infinitesimal part in military operations. Therefore, highly developed scientific devices must be employed to amplify the auditory and visionary strength of fighting effectives, so that commanders and their staffs may be able to spot accurately the positions of their own forces and that of their enemies. A war to be fought in this manner can be called a "war of co-ordinates," in which the need of fixing a position of point, line or plane is especially stressed. For this purpose, the use of precision apparatus is essential to display full power in a surprise attack, for such arms of science facilitate unification of different commands and troop dispositions. A surprise attack is invariably accompanied by concentration, which works to re-

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double its power. But it has to be arranged and effected with speed to escape the enemy's detection and forestall his moves. In other words, the full utilization of the "co-ordinate" factor is particularly important, because it enables commanding officers of the forces to make certain of the positions of the enemy and issue orders accordingly to each unit of their forces to launch surprise attacks on certain specified points.

The writer believes that the Japanese forces in reducing the Bataan peninsula employed the tactics of "war of co-ordinates." At the same time, in accordance with the "big-shell" principle, they used a large number of howitzers which must have been secretly forwarded through the jungles of the peninsula to many points close to enemy positions. On the other hand, all conceivable sorts of arms of sense must have been mobilized to survey and detect those places where the enemy forces had entrenched themselves.

In the "war of co-ordinates," first of all the whereabouts of enemy concentrations are ascertained and then the necessary instructions are issued to the different units to be ready for carrying out surprise attacks. Simultaneously, the atmospheric conditions are carefully measured and, if need be, the previous plan is revised or altered to suit the latest condition. In this manner the final decision is made weighing all factors involved with such precision as to render a planned surprise attack infallible when once executed. Also the air and naval units concerned keep themselves in readiness and go into action the moment the signal to that effect is given. The Japanese forces employed this method of co-ordination of war arms to decimate with amazing speed the American-Filipino troops entrenched in the mountainous regions of the Bataan peninsula.

The current war is destined to be followed by a war of new arms. The first phase of Pacific hostilities has ended with Japan attaining brilliant successes. Now the preparation for opening the second phase is going on, for it has become extremely difficult for Japan to repeat the tactics of earlier surprise attacks which have become fully known to her



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adversaries due to experiences gained by them in battle-fields. This necessarily requires the consummation of new techniques on the part of Japan to achieve new victories by foiling the strategies of the Anglo-American nations. The future progress of the war viewed from this angle, it is quite reasonable to assume that its second phase will witness the employment of new arms both in scientific and military fields.

The United States and Britain still have rich natural resources in their possession. Their productive capacity and scientific strength should not be underestimated. Having suffered dismal failures in the current war, they are likely to place reliance on their scientific strength, and may attempt to stage a comeback with renewed vigour fortified by a tremendous volume of efficient new arms. It is obvious that the new weapons they would employ in that event would include war accessories having unusual speed. They would most probably attempt to obtain striking speed in airplanes, tanks and other weapons to conduct guerilla operations and make a quick getaway after carrying out a lightening assault. They would also endeavour their best to develop diverse devices possible of operation beyond sight and hearing of their adversaries. It is quite imaginable that they would attempt to use noiseless airplanes, submarines capable of navigating at unusual depths, stratosphere planes and other elusive and undetectable scientific contrivances.

Quite apart from these possibilities, it is within the range of human conception that electrically-operated robots, the mechanism of which would be insensible to pain, may be used by Britain and the United States to operate tanks, planes and warships and discharge torpedoes and air-torpedoes from a distant rear base. On the other hand, it is a question as to what extent they would be able to develop their super-short-wave communication instruments. They would probably invent such devices as would work effectively to maintain communications among themselves without the knowledge of their antagonists. To improve their air defence structure, they

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may manufacture new types of anti-aircraft guns and airplane detectors, including electrically-operated anti-aircraft cannon. Then there is the question of the so-called death rays which, in former times, were supposed to be strong enough to destroy human beings and other objects. Death rays, now under study, radically differ from former conceptions. For instance, research work is being conducted to produce a ray that, with very little energy, will affect an extremely small but vital point. It is anticipated that by directing such a ray toward an airplane, the pilot in it could be made to suffer from an attack of giddiness.

As the manufacture of all these new weapons of war is within the range of human faculty, Japan henceforward must strive to develop scientific arms. So far as the development of these new war weapons is concerned, it appears that the vanquished nations are in a more advantageous position than the victorious countries as a result of bitter experiences gained in their long succession of defeats. In other words, they are quite free to adopt new arms. As against this, the circumstances confronting the victors are far more different. In addition to old weapons of their own, they are burdened with huge quantities of captured weapons. Naturally, they would hesitate to replace these heaps of old arms with new ones.

The rapid advance of Pacific hostilities wholly in favour of Japan has caused the rise of new factors affecting either party from the viewpoint of developing down-to-date weapons of war. It is imperative that Japan must make every effort to maintain her strength of arms and that of science at least on an equal basis with her opponents. "Tighten the cords of helmets after winning a victory," is an old saying highly instructive to those in the fighting services, but that is not enough. We must replace the old cords with new ones. This is needed to obtain another series of favourable results in the forthcoming operations which are now under intensive preparation.

## AUSTRALIA AND CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

By TATÉHIKO KONISHI

AUSTRALIA today is facing the most serious crisis in its history. As a linchpin of the Anglo-American nations, it has deliberately entered into a state of war with Japan in the Pacific. The present attitude of Australia toward Japan is indeed unfortunate, especially when the latter is sincerely anxious that the former will reconsider its provoking action and try to fit in with the new conditions in greater East Asia as a contributor to the realization of a co-prosperity sphere there. Japan harbours no ill-will against the Australians, because it is well aware that their embroilment in the Pacific war is due to Anglo-American domination.

It is obvious that fundamentally the war in greater East Asia does not menace the security of Australia. But since it is militarily opposing Japan, becoming the main Pacific base of the Anglo-American front, Tokyo has been compelled against its wishes to take necessary actions against it. Japan's overwhelming victory in the Pacific has not only made Australia an orphan dominion of Britain, but has brought to light the fact that its alliance with the United States is not powerful enough to check the onrush of intrepid Japanese attacks. The recent Japanese submarine assaults on Sydney and Newcastle may be proved as preliminaries to the extension of hostilities to Australia.

Although the Australian leaders are doing everything in their power to strengthen the defence fortifications in the country, they are not quite optimistic about their ability to resist Japan. For this reason they have aligned themselves with the Roosevelt Administration to gain a breathing space. But the

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results of the Coral Sea battle have proved fatal to the naval defence of the dominion. It seems that a gigantic battle will be fought in Australia sooner or later to make the Pacific safe from Anglo-American incursions.

Historically speaking, the self-centred policy of "White Australia," which has been pursued by the Commonwealth since the middle of the last century, has conjured up a nightmare in the form of an Asiatic invasion. There is no denying the fact that its own inclination to remain aloof from the Oriental races has hastened the growth of an ambiguous situation in the Pacific. It has always been eager to prevent or regulate the immigration of coloured races to preserve its "white" character, in spite of the fact that it is geographically situated in the Orient.

Soon after the discovery of gold in 1851, an agitation was begun to stop the infiltration of the Chinese, because the European miners objected to their presence swayed by racial prejudice and economic jealousy. The industrious nature of the Chinese was not at all liked by the pleasure-seeking white settlers. Due to this antagonism, serious disturbances occurred as early as 1860, with the result that the Chinese were driven out of New South Wales, closely followed by riotings of Lambing Flat on the Burrangong goldfield. However, with the exhaustion of alluvial gold deposits, the problem of Chinese miners was automatically solved. But even then Australia continued to regard China as a menace to it.

Whenever discussions were held among the representatives of the various states of the Commonwealth, the Chinese question invariably formed an important item on the agenda. But the absence of any Federal authority to deal with it stood in the way of perfecting a common action. In 1888 the last important conference on this question was held in Sydney. It was attended by delegates from all the states of the Dominion. The conference came to the conclusion that for the purpose of preventing the Chinese from becoming an important unit of the Australian community, it would be advisable to limit the



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number of their immigrants. In view of this decision, the states either enacted new laws or amended the existing ones to restrict Chinese infiltration, and such restriction came to be applied against all the Asiatics, including the Japanese.

By perpetuating this policy of racial discrimination, the Australian Government not only isolated the Dominion from the rest of the Orient, but made it essentially the home of white immigrants. Japan regarded such an unfortunate tendency as inimical to the interest of all the peoples inhabiting the Pacific region. In order to come to a friendly understanding with it, Japan endeavoured to point out the prejudicial character of such unhealthy restriction. In consequence, arduous negotiations were conducted with the Commonwealth, but no satisfactory result was reached. Not only Japan, but also China resented this colour bar, and the Chinese Government in conjunction with the Japanese Government vainly attempted to come to a working settlement with "White Australia."

This closed-door policy was executed mainly for the reason of denying Japan the right to extend its economic activities. Also Australia justified its action characterizing it as a defensive measure against a possible Japanese invasion in the future. The fact is that "White Australia" since long time has been regarding Japan as its enemy because of its self-centred policy. For instance, in 1910 when a Japanese training squadron visited Australia, a prominent Australian seriously mentioned to a Japanese naval officer the inevitability of a war between the two Pacific countries.

In recent times Australia's antipathy toward Japan had been more pronounced. While its leaders unanimously felt the need of checking the inroad of "Japanese imperialism," some of them went so far as to state that Japan could not wage a war against Australia because of its economic poverty. In other words, these prognostications disclosed to Japan that Australia was not in favour of the growth of a Pacific harmony on the basis of mutual security and prosperity. Some time

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back an influential Australian, after making an extensive trip to Japan, China and Manchoukuo, declared in newspaper interview in Sydney that Japan could not undertake a southward drive, for the simple reason that to come to a settlement with China beneficial to it was impossible. He added that Australia need have no fear from Japan, which country was too weak economically and politically to stage a Pacific showdown. The Australian Government, placing full confidence on this type of wishful thinking, underrated the military and economic potentialities of Japan to launch a full dress war against the Anglo-American "Democracies" as a means to terminate the China affair. However, the brilliant successes attained by Japan so far in the current Pacific war have indicated to Australia to what extent it had miscalculated the former's might.

Prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war, not a single Japanese, be he a publicist, a politician or a soldier, advocated the need of any positive action against Australia. On the contrary, Japan sincerely hoped that all problems affecting it and Australia would be solved through mutual agreement and understanding. This showed that Japan had never dreamed of resorting to the force of arms against Australia, despite the latter's policy of discrimination. Because the Australians disliked the advancement of Japan as a Power, they deliberately took up a non-compromising attitude toward it in settling Pacific questions.

Australia's dislike toward Japan, which took a definite shape after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, became an established national policy after the first World War. During this world conflagration, Australian waters were protected by the Japanese Navy. This assistance of Japan made Australia to become fearful of the Japanese naval strength; and hence, it began to implement measures to remain as a separate "white" entity in the Pacific.

The present Axis-Democracies struggle is quite different from the last World War. At that time Japan was Britain's ally; but at present it is at war with Australia and Britain. If

it is strategically necessary, therefore, Japan will be compelled to occupy Australia for the time being to perfect the growth of the mutual prosperity sphere in greater East Asia. On the other hand, if the Dominion even now manifests its willingness to co-operate with Japan for the construction of the same sphere, it will save itself from the ravages of war to move toward a brighter and prosperous life. This means that Japan will be magnanimous enough to take appropriate steps to safeguard its welfare and progress. However, it is a foregone conclusion that Australia will not acquiesce in the proposition of Japan, particularly since the Australians are descendants of Britons, while the New Zealanders are mostly of Scottish extraction. This being the situation, Japan will have no other alternative but to extend the hostilities to Australia to accomplish its avowed task. On the other hand, it is apparent that when the Pacific war spreads to Australia, the Australians would put up a grim resistance to maintain their own way of life. Therefore, the anticipated Australian battle would entail vigorous action on the part of Japan to eliminate the influence of Washington and London.

In Britain's Oriental Empire, the case of Australia is quite different from India. While the former is racially and culturally allied to Britain, the latter is wholly opposed to the continuance of British rule. Hence, India like Japan is carrying on its fight to liquidate the Anglo-Saxon influence from Asia. But Australia is endeavouring to retain the Anglo-Saxon control, and this naturally forces Japan to launch positive actions against the Commonwealth. Once it is incorporated into the sphere of the Asiatic continent, however, it will not be difficult to readjust or alter the ideals of the Australians, who are only eight million in number. Moreover, the Australians being a homogenous people, it will no be a trying problem to accomplish the post-bellum rehabilitation and construction of their country.

Australia and New Zealand are situated in the South Seas and yet they are different from the Philippines, the East Indies,

Malaya and Burma, for the white peoples inhabiting these two areas have never experienced a foreign invasion or foreign rule from the beginning of the European settlement. This fact must be borne in mind when dealing with Australians and New Zealanders.

The mere occupation of Australia and New Zealand by Japan would be of no benefit to the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. Japan's determination to deal with these two British Dominions should be guided by three principles: first they should be liberated from the Anglo-American domination, second they should not be coerced into makeshift co-operation, but should be given proper inducement to co-operate with Japan for their own benefit and good, and third they should be permitted to participate in the mutual prosperity sphere preserving their own characteristics. Unless these principles are made the basis of the post-bellum relations between Japan and Australia and New Zealand, the latter two countries would always conspire to rise against Japan. Therefore, it is obvious that instead of trying to gain economic benefits from them, Japan must move in such a way that they become out of their own will and volition its friends.

If the development of Australia is to be conducted on the basis of Asiatic harmony, it seems that a century would be required for Japan to outnumber the white Australians to Asianize it. As this is not at all a feasible method, it stands to reason that the Australians should be given their legitimate right to control their affairs so as to be conducive to their own interest and to that of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. In fact, the Australians should not be treated in the same category as Chinese and Indonesians. Besides, no one is sure, when peace comes, how long it will last, because America and Britain, after recovering from the deprivations of war, will attempt to establish bases of military operations in Australia and New Zealand to open fresh hostilities against greater East Asia. Therefore, it is necessary that during the transition period Australians and New Zealanders should be accorded such



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treatments as would enable them to become more friendly toward Japan than toward Britain and the United States.

With regard to the economic development of Australia and New Zealand, it is needless to say that Japan must take the leadership for common benefit. Being endowed with rich mineral and vegetable resources and being sparsely populated, they are ideal places for Japanese settlement. In trying to encourage Japanese emigration, steps should be taken to avoid competition between the Australians and immigrant Japanese on the one hand and improve each community's conditions without exploitation on the other. Furthermore, the settlement of Japanese in Australia and New Zealand would be of significant benefit to the economic development of the two countries, yielding profits and prosperity to all concerned. For Japan, these two countries would provide living spaces for its surplus population, and for the Australians and New Zealanders, Japanese settlers would become the bearers of economic flourish. Attention should be paid to develop iron and copper mines, and improved method of irrigation should be applied to increase the output of agricultural products. If the vast plain of Australia is properly irrigated, the output of agricultural products there would equal to those of the Mississippi Valley of the United States.

The large-scale economic development of Australia is dependent on the smooth supply of labour. At present the workers available in the country is insufficient to undertake a vast economic rehabilitation project. Hence, the need of indentured labour to shoulder the task. Thanks to the enterprise of the Labour Party, the Australian workers are enjoying a high scale of pay today. But new Australia shorn of its Anglo-Saxon character will present difficulties to settle the labour problem. Therefore, judicious care should be taken to maintain the standard of the Australian workers, trying at the same time to improve the standard of living of the indentured labourers.

As it is not possible for Japan to supply the labour needed

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in Australia, encouragement should be given to the migration of Chinese labour. In fact, for the development of Australia the importation of Chinese labour seems to be the only solution. But the imported labour should be regulated in such a scale that the Australian labour should not feel that it is being replaced by the former. While the efficiency and the qualities of the Australian workers should be allowed to display their full vigour, the imported labour should be inured in such a way that it, losing its foreign character, would become a fundamental contributor to the economic advancement of the country.

Looking at the prospects of Australia from these angles, it can be surmised that its separation from the Anglo-American "democracy" would not be detrimental to its interest; on the contrary, it will be provided with better additional opportunities to improve its lot as a Pacific nation. Although Australia's collaboration with Japan to construct the great East Asia co-prosperity sphere is for the purpose of maintaining the latter's position as the foremost Power in the Pacific, it is equally advantageous to the former to play its own rôle as a unit of the Pacific nations. Moreover, the conservation of power by Japan is also for the welfare and protection of the life and living of the Australians. The only objective of Japan is that Australia should sever its connection with the United States and Britain and participate in the growth of new life in the Pacific as a partner of Japan. This proves that Japan has no inclination to dominate Australia; it only desires that the country, forgetting its policy of "White Australia," should co-operate with its neighbours for mutual benefit.

The first phase of the Pacific war has ended. The second phase of it is now under preparation. During this stage it is more than certain that the Pacific hostilities will extend to Australia and that, however the Anglo-American military command may try to resist Japan, Australia will be separated from the control of London and Washington. And when such a separation becomes an accomplished fact, the Australians, who

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are intelligent and capable, will no doubt visualize the objective and subjective significance of evolving mutual prosperity conditions, and perhaps will undertake their share of the task to fashion their own way of life in harmony with their Asiatic neighbours.

## THE GOAL OF "BURMA FOR BURMANS"

By SHOZO KOKUBU

LONG a centre of romantic appeal, Burma has already undergone a remarkable change under the impact of new conditions in greater East Asia. Its traditional elysian character is gradually taking the shape of national virility to establish a new political harmony in the country. The national slogan of *Dobama*—Burma for Burmans—has become the elixir of life. And the Peacock Flag, the national ensign, is fluttering all over the country as a forceful sign of the new awakening of the people.

The fate of Burma as an independent nation became sealed when the capital was removed from Amarapura to Mandalay, known as the "City of Gems," immortalized by Rudyard Kipling in modern times and devastated by the retreating British troops just before the arrival of Japanese contingents there some time ago. Before Mandalay arose from the plain in 1856-57, the entire lower part of the country had been annexed by Britain as a result of the first and second Anglo-Burmese wars. This caused King Mindon to visualize the eventual disappearance of the rule of Burmese kings.

A strange tale is still current in Burma concerning the transfer of the seat of royal administration. It is said that all of a sudden wild beasts began to roam in Amarapura, and the people became perturbed about this inauspicious phenomenon. On top of this, it became known that a vulture had perched on the "centre of the universe," a most unlucky omen. Immediately, the astrologers were consulted and the king became uneasy. Finally, an edict was issued stating that Amarapura was to be



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abandoned and that a new city, called Mandalay, erected on the plain between the Irrawaddy River and the Shan hills, six miles away. Thus the last lap of Burmese rule was begun in Mandalay, and after the third Anglo-Burmese war in 1885, in which Britain did not have to fire a single shot to cause the capitulation of the royal city, the whole country became a British possession with Rangoon as its capital.

Burmese nationalists, who have been strongly advocating national emancipation for more than a decade, has found a new opportunity to gain their objective with the retreat of *Pax Britannica* from the country. After the granting of the so-called autonomous parliamentary Constitution to Burma on April 1, 1937, the independence movement gained a remarkable momentum, inasmuch as the diverse nationalist parties began to agitate for complete independence. And when the European war broke out in September, 1939, they, refusing to submit to the status of a British dominion after the termination of the war, demanded immediate political freedom to chalk out their own path of national destiny. Soon after the outbreak of the Pacific war on December 8, 1941, the nationalist movement in the country received a new impetus and certain sections of the people, along with the entry of Japanese forces, expressed their desire to co-operate with Japan to realize their ambition of *Dobama*. Burmese scouts and volunteers assisted the Japanese forces to rout the motley army of Britain from southern Burma. And with the fall of Rangoon, a new nationalist movement was started to dislodge the British hold from other parts of the country. Now that the British and Chungking forces have been compelled by the Japanese troops to retire from the country after suffering crushing defeats in Mandalay, Lashio, Akyab and other northern and western sectors, the Burmese people, in collaboration with the Japanese military authorities, are busily engaged in shaping their new way of life.

In the past, Burma was a virile nation, despite incessant internal feuds. Although the Pagan Dynasty was destroyed by the hordes of Kublai Khan, the Burmese people, subsequently

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resenting the consolidation of Shan power in Upper Burma, rose to reinstate the Burmese kingdom at Toungoo, and from that time onward the kingship remained flourishing until the middle of the Konbaung Dynasty, when, owing to British penetration, it started losing its sovereign rights. During its long kingship, Burma had displayed its military genius by devastating the then Siamese territory and penetrating deep into Bengal in India through Assam and Manipur. The greatest exposition of Burmese military skill was seen when the Burmese soldiers loudly singing the march song, "On, on to Ayuthiya," entered the Siamese capital and razed it to the ground. The Burmese destruction of Ayuthiya was so complete that the capital had to be removed to Bangkok.

Historical facts reveal that except the Yuan invasion, Burma before the advent of British rule did not suffer from any foreign military attack. This indicates that the Burmese are always anxious to preserve their country from outside aggression. When in a tight corner, they, relying on their traditional bravery, do not hesitate to remove the obstacle from their path for the purpose of insuring self-existence. They are not an aggressive people, regardless of the fact that in the past they invaded Siam and the Lao region to extend their kingdom. Their hospitable nature, their unsophisticated urge for human fellowship and friendliness and their mentality to make the best of mortal life magnify their open-mindedness toward human beings to live in mutual harmony and prosperity.

Being a Buddhist country, Burma has developed a tolerable nature, which can be vividly seen in the settlement of foreign nationals. It does not deny any foreigner the right to live and let live, but if such a foreigner tries to exploit the Burmans, the latter immediately revolt against that pressure. When the British merchants came to the country, the Burmans did not bluntly object to their activities, but the moment they found out that Britain was going to exploit them politically and economically, they refused to submit to the domination of London.

When a new nationalist consciousness pervaded the country

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in 1930-32 after the Tharawaddy Rebellion, the rising generation realized that the salvation of their country could not be achieved unless they tried to break off from all types of alien domination. This is the reason why nationalist circles soon after the initiation of the movement for separation of Burma from India adopted the slogan of *Dobama* as their nationalist Excalibur. In other words, they began to manifest their *Dobama* nationalism, firstly, to bring about national unity in political affairs and, secondly, to indicate to foreign nationals that they lived in their country on sufferance. While on the one hand they demanded political independence from Britain, on the other they urged other foreign settlers, such as Indians and Chinese, to identify themselves with them in their campaign for liberation.

When Burma was separated from India with the inauguration of the new semi-autonomous Constitution, all Burmese political parties not only objected to the long list of safeguards for the minority foreign nationals, but resented the system of communal electorate which, they asserted, denied the Burmans the rights to realize political homogeneity. Consequently, at the beginning of the new administrative career of the nation, several political factions demonstrated for the wrecking of the Constitution. However, the lure of office caused a few major parties to form a coalition government. As the life of this régime depended on the votes of British and Indian members in the House of Representatives, the opposition *bloc* remained adamant. As a sequel to the Indo-Burmese riot of 1938, this coalition ministry was overthrown and a new Burmese coalition cabinet was formed. Early last year this ministry went out of office and another makeshift national government was inaugurated. Then with the issuance of the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter, the Burmese Ministry and political parties demanded the application of its stipulations to Burma, with the result that a British-Burma discussion was held in London, the then Burmese Premier participating as the sole representative. The discussion ended in a failure because Britain not only refused to make clear her intention toward the ultimate independence

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of Burma, but adopted a temporizing attitude toward the question of dominion status. Thus ensued a political deadlock hampering British war efforts in the country. Soon after the start of the Pacific war, the Burmese Premier was arrested and a weak ministry was put up to facilitate military operations against Japan. But when the Japanese forces marched into southern Burma, the Burmese people in that area, resisting the British pressure to isolate them from the Japanese soldiers, extended assistance to the Japanese military to work for the elimination of Anglo-Saxon influence from their country. Then with the occupation of northern Burma and the Arakan region by the Japanese forces, the new political outlook of the country became more than assured.

Certain quarters are of the opinion that racial homogeneity has not yet developed in Burma. They point out that the Shans, Chins, Kachins, Karens, Talaings and Arakanese are quite different from what is called the Burmese racial group. From the academic viewpoint their assertions are quite correct. But what should be noted is that all these races cherish the common desire of securing political liberty and that nationalist factions comprising these racial groups, although differing among themselves with regard to certain methods, are wholly united that the goal of *Dobama* must be accomplished at all costs. Furthermore, the great majority of them profess the same religion—Buddhism. Even the minority Christian and Moslem sections enthusiastically support the majority to better the political and economic conditions of the country. The Karens who are mostly Christians do not remain secluded from the Burmans. Nor the Arakanese who are all Buddhists oppose the nationalist cause of the Burmans. This unity among them proves that the existence of racial dissimilarities or a minor religious difference is not a hindrance to the progress of liberation movement, especially when up till now there has occurred no religious or racial strife among the indigenous people. Moreover, the changed condition in the country, as an aftermath of the termination of British domination, has imbued the people with a new



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aspiration to rebuild their homeland as a contributor to the growth of new life in greater East Asia.

At the present moment, the people of Burma do not think in terms of religion or race. They call themselves Burmans to express their nationalist fervour. On the other hand, the bond of Buddhism is so strong in the country, that a Burman Christian or a Burman Moslem still retains his Buddhist outlook in life. The Burman Moslem community is the product of inter-marriage between Indian Moslem settlers and Burmese women professing Buddhist faith. Although in 1938 rioting occurred between the Burman Moslems and Burmans, situation since then has become normal. In fact, the second generation of the Burman Moslems have become completely Burman in every phase of life, and as such, they are identifying themselves with the political aspiration of the nation. This means that the previous difference between the Burmans and Burman Moslems has now become negligible.

Of the 15,000,000 people of Burma, it can be moderately said that 75 per cent. are Buddhists, while the rest are Christians and Moslems. To these two minorities should be added the population of Indian Hindu settlers. By this computation, it will be seen that the so-called minority problem of Burma is a very minor affair and that it cannot gravely undermine the nationalist aspiration of the majority people. The real fact is that the minorities are well aware that it is their duty to remain inseparable from the majority to maintain national homogeneity. This is another reason why Burma should be regarded as a homogeneous country.

Politically speaking, Burma has not yet developed a single-dimensional ideology. The result is that factious spirit still exists in political quarters. While experienced politicians seem to be inclined to take a cautious step, the radicals, opposing their stand as a self-centred political move, demand outright overhauling of all economic and political systems in the country. Between these two groups, ultra-radicals are adamant that the miserable status of the cultivators and workers, who jointly form the

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backbone of the nation, should be forthwith ameliorated as the prime condition in accelerating a nation-wide regeneration campaign. These differences are somewhat domestic in nature; nevertheless, they are hampering political unity among the diverse parties. But the happy sign is that all of them are equally anxious that they must strive forward to construct their own political system. Complication, however, is noticeable in the case of the Shan States region where *Sambwas* (native chiefs) enjoy autonomous rights in their respective domains.

It cannot be denied that Buddhism plays an important rôle in Burmese life. A Burman is passionately devoted to Buddhist monks who are also active in the political field. No political demonstration is complete without the participation of a crop of yellow-robed *phoongyis* (priests). In fact, they are spiritual pastors and secular teachers of the people. The extent of their influence can be realized from the fact that the political parties do not hesitate to be guided by the advice of the *Sayadaw Sangga* (council of high priests). When a *Sayadaw* (high priest) takes the lead in a political matter, it generally meets with success. Even the British authorities had to pay due cognisance to the wishes of the priests in formulating political plans. This intimate combination between the priests and laymen has supplied a most-needed incentive to advance the course of self-realization. The priests have assisted and are assisting the Japanese forces to facilitate mutual collaboration.

The tie of Buddhism between the Burmans and Japanese is another factor which is slowly bringing the two peoples closer to each other. The contribution of Burmese priests to the political cause of the country is indeed remarkable, and now that they are busy explaining the objective of the war in greater East Asia, it is not unreasonable to assume that their new political sermons will reach the ears of those who are still in a quandary.

One of the causes of the rapid development of independence movement in the country within a short time is that after Japan, Burma is the most literate nation in Asia. No less than 95

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per cent. of the people can read and write Burmese. Therefore, all the nationalist informations which appear in the Burmese newspapers are eagerly read by them, thereby increasing their national outlook. During the past decade, the printing of a series of patriotic works and constant publication of nationalist articles and summaries of speeches delivered by prominent leaders have shaped the patriotism of the people in a puissant manner.

From this survey of Burma, it will be obvious that the Burmese people, who are possessed of courage, intelligence and wider vision, are destined to take their rightful share in the comity of greater East Asian nations. The reconstruction movement which is well under way in the country has revealed how enthusiastically the Burmese people are grasping the fundamental aspect of the creation of a mutual prosperity zone embracing greater East Asia, with Japan as the leading Power. While Burmese culture, which has its own traditional charm, is making preparations to contribute its share in the projected greater sphere culture, Burmese nationalism, standing firm on its goal of "Burman for Burmans," is gradually taking a one-way course to bring about ultimately uniformity in politics, so that the nation would become a worthy partner of the greater East Asian bloc of nations.

## HAIKU POETRY OF JAPAN

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

MAN'S intuitive faculty to appreciate lyricism has caused the evolution of poetry in various forms and characters. The beauty of a poem does not consist merely in word-orchestration, but more in permitting the unrolling of ideas behind it. To understand such ideas, the spirit of the poem has to be realized in its right perspective. The law of composition and rhythm has no doubt its own merits, but the inner beauty of thought as revealed in an arrangement of words is the soul of a poem, for that beauty is an enchantment of impersonality always eager to catch the full effect of harmony in life threading its course through the manifestation of Nature and non-mundanism.

The peculiarity of Japanese poetry is that it, steering away from the eloquence of words, tries to express the inner beauty of mind by using as few words as possible. This is the reason why "syllable" poetry in Japan forms the main lyrical medium of verse-writers. Of all types of "syllable" poems, *haiku*—seventeen-syllable verse—is the shortest, consisting of three lines of five, seven and five syllables with seven or eight words in all. *Haiku* poems enjoy national popularity not because they are short, but because they remarkably expose the poetic sentiment of the people surmounting the barrier of phraseology. The charm of these poems lies in the fact that the reader is asked to exercise his own imagination to fill up the gaps in half-expressed thoughts. Basho, who flourished in the early Tokugawa period (1644-1694), is the greatest *haiku* poet of Japan. His poems not only display emotive aestheticism, but asceticism in ideas, too. For example, see the following esoteric verse:



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*Ara-umi ya Sado ni yokotob Ama-no-kawa.*

The sea is wild!  
The Milky Way extends  
Far over Sado Isle. (*Basbo*)

Every *haiku* contains a word or some words referring to one or the other of the four seasons in the country. In the above verse, the reference to the Milky Way is carried with it that the season is early autumn, because it is clearly visible in that particular season.

*Kumo wo fumi Kasumi wo sunya Agéhibari.*

Lo! the skylark soars,  
Treading the clouds,  
Inhaling the haze! (*Shiki*)

In this case it is hardly necessary to say that the reference to the skylark denotes the spring season. Since each seventeen-syllable poem usually contains one "season-word," *haiku* may well be called a literature of the seasons, with "seventeen syllables" and "references to the seasons" constituting its two essential elements.

Generally speaking, in *haiku* an objective description is given often omitting the verb, and the poet's subjective sentiment is left to the reader's imagination. Pregnancy and suggestiveness, brevity and ellipsis are its fundamental characteristics. If the poet gives full expression to his feelings in this extremely small verse, there remains very little space for description. Therefore, he uses such words as would indicate his idea, weaving a brocade of hidden aestheticism. This does not mean that an attractive description is unnecessary. In fact, to compose a good *haiku*, it is absolutely necessary to describe the particular features of a given theme as fully as possible. But in doing so, little space is left for expressing the poet's feelings and sentiments. Therefore, a skillful *haiku* poet leaves a great deal to the association of ideas and imagination of the reader. He does not himself wonder or admire, but makes the reader do so. This indicates that it is imperative that the reader should utilize his own power of conception to

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appreciate the emotion and thought of the poet.

*Karé-eda ni Karasu no tomarikéri Aki no kuré.*

A lonely crow  
On leafless bough  
One autumn eve. (*Basbo*)

Such a *haiku* as this is generally considered an ideal realistic or objective verse. It describes only what the poet observes, and seems to signify nothing else. Even then it may well be considered a poem symbolizing a dreary autumn evening. The poet does not spend a single word to indicate the loneliness of autumn twilight, but the reader is profoundly impressed by the apparent artless description.

Certain British and American writers regard *haiku* as the "Japanese epigram" on the ground that in length it resembles the shortest European poem. They say that *haiku* poems are somewhat like the Greek, Roman and modern epigrams. However, this epithet is quite inappropriate, inasmuch as on the average *haiku* is much shorter than the European epigrams, which sometimes run to ten or twenty lines, and are quite different in themes, forms, descriptions and other necessities of poems. The Western epigrams, for the most part, treat human affairs and aim chiefly at humour, cynicism and satire. This is well revealed in the compositions of Martial, the idol of Roman epigrammatists. On the other hand, *haiku* principally deals with Nature—natural beauties and phenomena, invariably making some references to the seasons and avoiding humour, the introduction of which is considered a bad taste.

*Kazé ikka Niwo atsusa ya Uchiwa-uri.*

A load of wind upon his back,  
How hot he is—  
The fan-pedlar! (*Kakoh*)

This verse is very witty and humorous, but it is not an excellent *haiku*. Wit and humour are always shunned in *haiku* compositions mainly for the purpose of concentrating on exposing poetic sublimity. In the Occident, epigrams are monistic

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in their complexion, and they can be likened to Japanese *sénryū* verses which are seventeen-syllable witty and humorous poems. The following typical epigrams clearly disclose the witticism of the West:

Acerra smells of last night's wine you say,  
Don't wrong acerra; he topos on till day. (*Martial*)

You beat your pate and fancy wit will come,  
Knock as you please, there's nobody at home. (*Pope*)

Popularity  
Such kings of shreds have wooed and won her  
Such crafty knaves her laurel owned,  
It has become almost an honour  
Not to be crowned. (*Aldrich*)

These epigrams bear a greater resemblance to *sénryū*, the originator of which is Hachiyémon Karai. As Karai had the pen-name of "Sénryū" (the River Willow), Japanese witty verses came to be known as *sénryū* which are more biting and often vulgar. Here are a few of them:

*Jinsei no Zaséki niwa Mayéuri ga nai.*

Seats in human life  
Are not sold  
In advance.

*Shohkyū wo Ichiban saki ni Jōkyū shiri.*

The increase in his pay  
Is known to waitresses  
Before others.

*Oshiroyi no Shita wa koh-in Ya no gotoshi.*

Beneath the powder,  
Time flies  
Like an arrow.

As brevity and suggestiveness are the main charms of *haiku* poems, it is fundamentally necessary that the translation of them as far as practicable must be as simple, concise and laconic as the original ones, completely avoiding paraphrasing. Of course, for a foreign reader who has no knowledge of the technique of *haiku*, a paraphrased version of a poem would be

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extremely useful along with the translated version of it. Care should be taken to see that the translated version is a faithful reproduction of the original verse, for such a rendering is needed to enable the foreign reader to form his own judgment regarding the construction, description and artistic effect of it.

At Parting with Toyoh

*Botan-shibé Fukaku waké izuru hachi no Nagori kana.*

How reluctantly  
The bee emerges from  
The deep stamens of a peony! (*Bashō*)

This is a farewell verse composed by Bashō at his leave-taking of Toyoh, a pupil in Owari Province, in whose residence he has stayed for a long while. The peony in question may well be imagined to be an exceedingly beautiful, large-petaled one. A bee, which has dived deep among its stamens and has sucked the nectar to its heart's content, is reluctantly emerging. Here the bee represents Bashō himself who, having enjoyed extensive hospitality at his pupil's residence, has felt quite at home. It is with great reluctance that he is now taking leave of his kind friend. In this beautiful metaphor the poetic genius of Bashō can be glimpsed. It is noteworthy that the second line consists of eleven syllables instead of the regular seven. It is the longest redundant line in Bashō's *haiku*, and yet it does not spoil the rhythm of the whole verse.

The Summer Moor

*Uma hoku-hoku Waré wo yé ni miru Natsu-no kana.*

My horse ambles clop-clop  
Across the summer moor.  
I find myself in a picture. (*Bashō*)

Imagine Bashō attired in a priestly garb seated on a horse-back. It is a warm, breezy day in early summer. His horse is ambling over a verdant moor and the poet feels himself represented in a beautiful picture. This melodious verse is indeed in keeping with his mood. Among his reputed dis-



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ciples, Kikaku (1660-1707) and Kyoroku (1655-1715) have left behind them a sheaf of compositions extolling the beauty and charm of Nature.

### The Harvest Moon

*Meighétsu ya Tatami no uyé ni Matsu no kagbé.*

What a resplendent moon!

It casts the shadow of pine boughs  
Upon the mats. (*Kikaku*)

The harvest moon is shining brightly, and on the white mats of the poet's room is reflected the shadow of the fantastic boughs of a pine tree growing in the garden. This piece is one of the best known *haiku* of Kikaku.

### Rape Flower

*Nanohana no Naka ni shiro ari Kobriyama.*

There is a castle

Amidst an expanse of rape flowers  
At Kohriyama. (*Kyoroku*)

Kohriyama, a large town in Yamato Province, was a prosperous castle-town in feudal Japan. In this poem, Kyoroku not only presents a realistic picture of it, but suggests to the reader to visualize mentally the effect of a white donjon and white walls glittering amidst an expanse of golden flowers waving in a spring breeze.

The composers of *haiku* in Japan have always been prompted by the emotive urge to draw happiness and joy from among the diversities in life and Nature. This is the reason why materialistic tendency is generally absent from the compositions. Instead of describing the peculiarities of every *haiku* poet and poetess, it would be meaningful to observe that all *haiku* composers possess fine sensibilities and that they are apt to abandon themselves in the twilight of impersonality, to the oneness that abides in allness. They try to express their sympathy and affection for the angel of beauty sobbing alone and in solitude. Consequently, *haiku* verses are lyrical snatches designed to appreciate beauty in its varied form. In this regard, mention

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may be made of Ukoh-ni, who was the wife of the famous poet Boncho, Chiyo (1701-1775), the greatest *haiku* poetess, Buson (1715-1783), who was a noted poet in the middle Tokugawa period, and Issa (1763-1827), a *haiku* luminary during the last lap of Tokugawa, Japan. Among the contemporary composers, Kyoshi is the outstanding. He was born in 1874. The merits of these verse-writers can be judged from the following quotations:

### The Night Snow

*Waga ko nara Tomo ni wa yaraji Yoru no yuki.*

If he were my son,

He should not attend you,

Through this snowy night. (*Ukoh-ni*)

On a snowy night Ukoh's husband, Boncho, intended to go to a party in connection with *haiku* poetry accompanied by his servant, a boy of twelve years. Out of sympathy for the lad, she composed the above verse on the spur of the moment. Deeply touched, the poet went to the party without the boy.

### The Morning Glory

*Asagao ni Tsurubé torarété Moraimizu.*

A morning glory!

Having taken the well-bucket,

I begged [my neighbour] for water. (*Chiyo*)

Early one morning the poetess went to the well to draw water and found to her delighted surprise that during the night a morning glory had coiled a tendril round the well-bucket. What a beautiful sight! Being unable to bring herself to unwind the tendril, she went and begged her neighbour to give her water. Since its composition, the verse has become so popular that it is now identified with the name of the poetess.

### The Temple Bell and a Butterfly

*Tsurigané ni Tomari té némuru Kocho kana.*

Upon the temple bell

A butterfly

Is sleeping. (*Buson*)

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The poet has in view a great Buddhist temple. In the belfry in its quiet precincts a gigantic bell is hanging—a bell as big as the “Great Bell” of the Chion-in Temple of Kyoto, measuring 10.8 ft. in height with a diameter and thickness of 9 ft. and 9 ½ in. respectively and weighing 74 tons. On this majestic bell a pretty butterfly is sleeping peacefully. Notice the contrast between the two—a great, black, heavy bell and a lovely, white, frail, tiny butterfly. Moreover, the temple bell is like an enormous monster, because it is capable of uttering a terrific boom, but the tiny insect is sleeping serenely quite unaware of this terror. Aside from this interpretation, the verse may have some hidden philosophic meaning in respect of human life.

### Spring Rain

*Harusamé ya Monogatari yuku Mino to kasa.*

See, in the spring rain,  
An umbrella and a straw raincoat  
Walk together chatting. (*Buson*)

A soft, warm spring rain is falling like mist. Through it two men are walking, talking between themselves. One is wearing a straw raincoat and a sedge-hat and the other is carrying an open paper umbrella. Not only the combination is interesting, but the symbolic description of the two men by their striking features is fully complete.

### The Cherry Blossoms at Uyéno

*Hana no kagbé Aka no tanin wa Nakari kéri.*

Under the cherry blossoms  
[All are friends],  
None utter strangers. (*Issa*)

The people are viewing the cherry blossoms like one family, for the beauty of the flowers has enchanted them. All of them, high or low, rich or poor, young or old, feel friendly and affectionate to one another. Therefore, they appear to be friends and relatives and not strangers at all. Of this verse, Miss Elizabeth Daingerfield, a reviewer of the *Lexington Herald*,

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says that Issa's poem is more beautiful than the English composition, “One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin.”

### A Scarecrow's Hat

*Nusundaru Kagashi no kasa ni Amé kyu nari.*

How heavily the rain pours down  
Upon the hat

Which I stole from a scarecrow! (*Kyoshi*)

Overtaken by a sudden fall of rain at the countryside, the poet took a large hat—sort of an umbrella—off a scarecrow to shelter himself. But the rain became heavier and poured through the hat to his alarm and perplexity.

To understand the *haiku* poetry of Japan, one must necessarily endeavour to realize the Japanese way of looking at things. The foregoing illustrations clearly disclose the Japanese way of enjoying the things and creations of Nature amidst diversities and complexities in life. The Japanese people try to solve all problems confronting them with determination and courage, but without any show of playful verbosity or polemics. This characteristic of the nation is due to the people's intuitive desire to rely on emotional understanding to tide over a difficult situation. In poetry, too, emotion is allowed to have its full play, so that the lack of a long succession of rhythmic words would not be felt.

The extreme brevity of a *haiku* is its typical beauty, reflecting the absorbed and calm mentality of the people. Just as in painting, simplicity and minimum of decorations reveal the beauty of Japanese picture art. The use of simple words in utter artistic abandonment in *haiku* epitomizes the Japanese spirit of simple living, playing up the rôle of Nature in directing the movement of harmony and contrast for the spiritual, aesthetic and moral good of the nation. Similarly, while the art of flower arrangement and tea ceremony represent two aspects of Japanese life, *haiku* poems signify the lyrical bent of mind of the people, which is not affected by any bright or adverse circumstances. In this sense, the *haiku* poetry of Japan is an integral part of national life and literature.



## JAPAN'S PEN-BEARERS IN WAR

By SADAKI TOBISHIMA

IN time of war not only the rifle, but also the pen is equally important. While the rifle-bearers blaze the trail of a new metamorphosis, the pen-bearers who follow them, sharing the common hardship and peril, transmit into writing every phase of that epochal change for the joy and appreciation of the home front. The pen-bearers of Japan have played and are playing a commendable part in presenting to the Japanese public in a kaleidoscopic manner the new realities of East Asia.

In modern warfare the newspapers are perhaps more potent than the gun, for they have the power to mould public opinion for common good. As a forceful national institution, they constantly endeavour to enlighten the general public with regard to the imperativeness of contributing its share to the harmonious execution of governmental policies and measures. Their representatives, braving the hazards of front line battles, send vivid accounts of war operations to relieve the anxiety of the people at home on the one hand and spur the unflagging morale of the nation on the other.

The rapid growth of new ideologies in the world has accentuated the need of waging a thought warfare for national self-existence. In this connection, the journalists can well be said the producers of "paper bullets." Their ammunition are manufactured under conditions quite different from those under which artillery shells are turned out behind the war front. Sometimes their workshops may be located in editorial rooms, but more often they establish their headquarters in battle zones and plunge themselves in the thick of fighting to get their "hot copies." They do so because of their inbred

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patriotism, and accounts penned under such conditions are pregnant with significant meanings and revelations.

In the current war in greater East Asia, the pen-bearers of Japan, marching along with the armed forces, rush to the first line of fighting dauntlessly to send home neatly-worded accounts of the brilliant accomplishments of the soldiery. Therefore, if one considers the newspaper as a war machine of "ink and paper," the newspaperman serving at the front shall have to be recognized as a "storm soldier" charging with the pen.

The intimacy between war and newspapermen was first witnessed with the establishment of the system of sending war correspondents to cover military operations. The war correspondent first known in the history of Japan was Ghinko Kishida, who in 1874 was sent to Formosa by the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* to report on the military expedition there. He was not only the first, but the only newspaperman to be present at the scene of fighting. The journalism in the country then was still in its infancy, and any enterprise like sending a writer to cover a war front was quite beyond its imagination. The reports Kishida made of the Formosan expedition were carried home by military transports. His articles were illustrated with his own sketches of aboriginal inhabitants of the island. They lacked both freshness of time and vividness of impressions such as are reported nowadays from the front. They were far from successful as accounts of the warlike operations of the time, but, even as they were, the popular reception they met with was tremendous.

When military uprisings took place in Kyushu in 1877, more than one war correspondents were dispatched to the front. The *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* sent its president, Ghén-ichiro Fukuchi, who was later joined by Kan-ichi Kubota and Masayasu Namba. The *Hochi Shimbun* selected Fumio Yano and Tsuyoshi Inukai. The *Chosen Shimbun* of Korea assigned Ryuhoku Narushima to the spot. These men were some of the most brilliant members of the press at the time. Ghén-ichiro Fukuchi re-

mained at the front only for a month. When he reached Osaka on his way back, he was called to the presence of His Imperial Majesty who was then temporarily staying in Kyoto. On April 6 the journalist reported to the Throne what he had observed at the front and was honoured by the Imperial grant of fifty yen and two rolls of silk. Thus, for the first time a journalist reported to His Imperial Majesty, and this signified an honour without parallel in the history of journalism in the country, as well as the important position the newspapermen occupied in respect of national affairs.

When the war with China broke out in 1894 the daily press was represented at the front by a number of distinguished journalists and artists. The list of war correspondents sent to the continent included Soho Tokutomi, Kénzo Adachi, Doppo Kunikida, Beisén Kubota and Hohryu Goshoh-da. Among the correspondents sent to the front at the time of the war with Russia in 1904-5, no less prominent persons were seen, such as Juko Shiga, Konan Naito, Hyakusui Hirafuku, Kohgyo Térasaki, Mohro Kanokogh, Kunzan Inaba and Shizan Kawasaki. The articles and sketches sent from the front by these well accomplished writers and painters were the brightest spots in the daily press of the time. But the correspondents then were generally attached to the commands of field units. They were not permitted to move about, as their successors do today, to the first line of action side by side with soldiers. Their outfits, too, were simple enough as compared to what are now placed at the disposal of war correspondents which include wireless sets, telephoto apparatus and sound motion picture equipments.

It was not until the outbreak of the Manchurian incident in 1931 that the newspapermen went out to the scenes of war fully equipped with modern means of communication and assumed duties as intelligence and publicity workers—the duties which form an important branch of modern warfare. The China incident which broke out in July, 1937, further led to notable improvements not only in systems of communication, but also in editorial techniques and management. The start of

the current Pacific war necessitated the utilization of all the members of the press as active participants in the struggle, whether they serve at the front or work at the editorial desks behind the front. The newspapermen today one and all shoulder some active responsibilities in the prosecution of the war. There is no front, however remotely placed or dispersed, where some newspapermen are not actively engaged in contributing their might to the cause of national success. Similarly, every department of the newspaper offices and the workers employed in it are contributing their shares toward the prosecution of the war.

The parts that the newspapermen are playing today have been accentuated by the rise of new totalitarian conditions. During prolonged peace that followed the war with Russia, newspapermen were sometimes nothing but news hunters and explorers. Daily journalism, in keeping with the stride of capitalism in the country, developed into a definite type under the principle of newspaper commercialism. The newspapermen, coming under the influence of liberalism, concomitantly became thrill-hunters, acknowledging the need of speed in securing "scoops."

Since the Mukden imbroglio, the tendency toward national press has become more pronounced. As a result, at this time of super-emergency confronting the country the press as a whole has become the vehicle of national sentiments and feelings. This is the reason why newspapermen are following the march of war operations, linking their fate with the engagements of the Army, Navy and air force. They are doing this not because of their professional instinct for thrill-hunting, but because of their patriotic urge to become true chroniclers of fast-changing events.

Tsuné Watanabé, one of the men sent by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, before he met his end at Wushi during the Shanghai battle in the first phase of the China affair, used to take delight in tramping the first line, ignoring the thickest of the enemy fire. As bullets fell about him, he would point out where they had



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struck the ground. In the same battle many a creek had to be crossed. When a pontoon bridge was built across one of the creeks, the enemy fire was so concentrated on it that the attackers found it impossible to make their way for some moments. While they waited for the moment to charge, one of the news cameramen suddenly decided on a desperate move. He knew that if his pictures of men crossing the creek were to be good, they would have to be taken from the front of the men charging across the water. Thereupon, as if blind to the danger of enemy fire, he sped across the bridge hugging the camera, and waited to snap the charge of the soldiers, who at once realized the peril the cameraman was facing with his back fully exposed to the enemy's side. They forthwith decided to save him by a bold charge against the hostile fire. The success they achieved that day was shared by the daring cameraman whose pictures showing front scenes of "Japanese troops on charge" surpassed all others flashed back home from the Shanghai front at the time.

The present war in greater East Asia is replete with similar incidents. In the sea battle off Java one of the transports was torpedoed and sunk just before the troops were ready to make a landing. General Imamura, commander of the expedition, and many others had to leap into the sea and cover the last stage of their journey by swimming and wading through water. There was a sharp sea battle. When the transport was struck by a torpedo the boats were lowered. Among the last to remain on board the fast sinking vessel was Osamu Ito, one of the cameramen of the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*. He was repeatedly called, warned and urged to move before it was too late. But he found the scene before him too attractive to be left unrecorded on the film. In the sight of the battle that raged in all its majesty his professional instinct rose above all other thoughts. He remained on board. "Just one moment," he said when he was asked to come overboard. "The enemy ship on fire is about to go down. I've got to snap her when she goes down," he pleaded. He did take in the last

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sight of the enemy ship as he had promised himself. But when he did, he was wounded fatally.

Not a few of the newspapermen at the front have paid dearly for their thrilling "copies." It would be wrong to suggest that they dare so much danger only because they must have thrills. In fact, they do so because they are conscious of their duty and patriotism. In the ardour of service for their country and in their readiness to lay down their lives for its cause they compare well with any man in the fighting ranks. Wherever they go to do their "job," they are probably no better or no worse than newspapermen of any other countries. American or British newspapermen are equally daring where there is any promise of being rewarded with "hot stories" or "headline stuff." The journalists, in general, take all things as part of their professional game and follow them even for the sport of them. On the other hand, the Japanese newspapermen going to the war front feel that they are as much of soldiers as those bearing arms. Though unarmed, they believe that they are present in war zones as combatants just like any men of the ranks.

As soon as the death of a pen-bearer on the war front reaches his head office, there are always so many members of the staff volunteering to take his place that the management finds it hard to make a selection. The number of such applicants multiplies whenever there is a victim. No newspaperman is known to have refused to accept the order to go to the front. The predominant spirit of the press today is to offer itself, body and soul, to the great service of the country.

As a rule, when the Army and Navy authorities release a string of sparkling informations, the newspapermen seem to forget for some moments their duty of flashing them to their offices. In those moments they seem to rise above their professional instinct to share the excitement of joy with all other people of the country. Such scenes were witnessed when official *communiqués* were released regarding the battle of Pearl Harbour, the sinking of the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse* in

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Malay waters and the surrender of Singapore. The pressmen on those occasions were carried away by the sheer excitement of the accomplishments, and they shouted "Banzai!" and embraced one another along with others present. Equally spontaneous expressions of joy ran through the newspaper offices on receipt of these nation-elevating accounts.

During the Shanghai campaign at the early stage of the China affair the correspondent sent out by the *Gohdo Shimbun*, who was later to have one of his eyes blinded while looking on military operations, was not content with confining his attention to professional duties. He would go out, sword on hip, his head covered with a white piece of cloth, and ask soldiers behind the barricades for a chance to take part in action. He had been warned and told to go back, but he remained on the scene. He was often seen to be dashing forth and hurling himself into the enemy position only twenty metres off. Whenever the enemy made a sally, he would leap upon the barricade and brandish his sword. He had to be dragged down. When he would realize his poor ability as a sabre-rattler, he would content himself by lending a hand in transporting ammunition.

Juhtoku Yanaghi of the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*, who was killed in the Bukit Timah assault during the Singapore campaign, had before the war served for some years as a Singapore correspondent of the same paper, and as such, he was familiar with the conditions of the fortified island. When the attack on Bukit Timah was about to be launched, the commander of the troops looked at Yanaghi and then solemnly told his men that he as their chief was now to lead them on a grim battle from which he never expected to survive. However, it was different with Yanaghi whose duty it was to report to the people at home. He should not court death by marching on further with the soldiers. Despite the officers repeated warnings, Yanaghi would not go. He knew how familiar he was with the locality and how useful he might make himself. He was fully aware of his duty as a newspaperman; but he was also conscious of the fact that it was more important to win the day.

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He was determined to go to Bukit Timah and he went only to be mortally wounded. When he was about to breathe his last, he bowed in the direction of his homeland and cried out "Banzai!" for the Emperor just as any true soldier might have done.

War correspondents attached to the Army always march along with troops, defying fatigue and danger. Those attached to the Navy or to the air force travel wherever bases of these two armed forces may be. As the newspapermen live among the soldiers, sailors and airmen, they become part and parcel of the fighting machinery reflecting a close spirit of comradeship. They share their cigarettes and edibles with the armed forces, and laughing at death, charge into enemy positions with pens as their bayonets. When at a certain air base a newspaperman was taken on a bombing expedition, he made himself useful as one of the crew. After familiarizing himself with the handling of machine-guns, he lent a hand in tattooing bullets in enemy machines.

There is no end of stories about newspapermen assisting soldiers and sailors who at great risks help them in their work at the front. Mention may be made of an incident seen when Japanese forces were driving into Jehol during the last stage of the Manchurian campaign. A special storm force was detailed to attack and capture a key point along the Great Wall. This force was sent against the enemy whose strength was many times greater. Moreover, the enemy force was entrenched in a well fortified place. The Japanese contingent reached the conclusion that the only point from which the enemy could be assailed was the mountain facing his position. It was imperative to gain an artillery base on the summit of the mountain. The Japanese troops set about the arduous task of transporting mountain guns up the mountain. But when they had covered eighty per cent. of the way, they became so exhausted that they were unable to move any further. Almost within sight of the goal they seemed to have failed. While they stood helplessly impotent, the night wore on. The sol-



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diers stood round the artillery pieces, but could do nothing. They chafed, fretted and cursed themselves. Suddenly they saw a newspaperman picking his way up the mountain road. The newcomer, seeing the soldiers, announced in a cheerful tone that he had come to help them. "It's just one more push," he said. Then smilingly added: "Let's put our shoulders to it." He drew up to a mountain gun and set himself to the work. The sight of this man strangely stirred the soldiers to a new resolve, with which they not only succeeded in transporting the guns to the summit before daybreak, but also in placing them in positions. They were ready for action when the morning came.

In the battle of Hsuehchow, in the battle of Hankow, and not seldom in the present war in greater East Asia, war correspondents have found themselves in the midst of enemy troops. At such times they always make up their minds to die like true soldiers than to be taken prisoner. During such critical moments they are given the strongest possible support by both land and air forces. "Don't let their service be stopped"—is the motto of the armed forces. This indicates that the fighting services believe that the suspension of news from the front would cause any sort of apprehension at home and that such a situation would assist the enemy propaganda. That is why they emphasize: "Our newspapermen must be saved at all costs."

When the newspapermen are assigned to the front they go there, in a sense, as representatives of the nation and so they participate in the war. It is their duty to keep the people behind the front informed of the life of the soldiers and what they are doing. The soldiers know this, and when they fight in sight of newspapermen, they feel as if they were fighting before the eyes of the whole Japanese nation. From this consciousness they derive courage and redouble their efforts. The accounts given by pen-bearers who expose themselves to gun fire and all other risks are naturally vivid. Since they write about what they observe at first hand and what they see in the light of stark realism, their phrases have

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the power to move, stir and inspire the reader. *Communiqués* and official accounts released from time to time are important enough because of their authenticity; but they are devoid of attractiveness and charming appeal, which adorn the dispatches of the journalists from the war front. They invariably describe military operations to point out the human angle and other features associated with it along with the actual phases of fighting. For this reason, their accounts are relished by one and all.

The number of newspaperman serving on the front has grown to an appreciable extent. From the time of the Manchurian incident to last May when the first phase of the current war in greater East Asia was completed, no less than 5,000 persons connected with news work have covered the diverse war fronts. They include correspondents, cameramen, radio operators and cinematographers.

During this period sixty-five journalists have lost their lives in performance of their duties. While forty-four pen-bearers have died in China, six have perished in Burma. Four were killed during the Malay campaign including two on the Singapore front. Bantam in Java, French Indo-China, Hongkong, Nomonhan and the Philippines each has witnessed the passing away of one journalist. Six more have succumbed due to accidents. Of these journalist-martyrs, twenty-four were correspondents of the *Asahi*, eleven of the *Osaka Mainichi*, nine of the *Yomiuri* and six of the Domei News Agency. Even two members of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and two of the Nippon Eigasha (Japan Newsreel Corporation) have sacrificed their lives in the execution of their wartime assignments. Other journalists who have perished were members of prominent provincial newspapers and the *Hochi* and *Miyako* of Tokyo.

In honour of these sixty-five journalist heroes of war whose spirits have been enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine, the Army and Navy jointly held a memorial service at Hibiya Park on May 11 and publicly recognized their self-less activities for the cause of the country. Premier General Hidéki Tojo

speaking on the occasion, paid high tribute to the late pen-bearers saying that these members of the press, "by sharing all hardships and trials with soldiers and bravely offering their own lives in prosecution of their duties, have served and died true to the canon of the Japanese spirit." In no less glowing terms Navy Minister Admiral Shighétaro Shimada reciprocated the Premier's sentiment.

The present war in greater East Asia calls for the full display of the intelligence and ability of journalists to accelerate the realization of the mutual prosperity sphere on a harmonious and endurable basis. Just as the soldiers fight under the slogan—"Each man's death to the country's interest," the knights of the pen realizing their responsibility have adopted the principle, "Each newspaperman's life for enhancing public intelligence." The spirit that stirs the hearts of the soldiers is nowise to be differentiated from the spirit that guides the hearts of those who serve with the pen or with the news camera. The high spirit of Japanese pen-bearers and the importance of their mission are perhaps nowhere better expressed than in the following verse composed by Her Imperial Majesty:

*Miikusano ayaukinakamo shiranughéni,  
Fudéni isoshimu bitono o-osbisa.*

While the Imperial soldiers fight to win,  
Note the bravery of our pen-bearers,  
For they are blind to all dangers.

The pen-bearers of Japan are another type of "human bullets." Although they do not shoulder arms, they pack in their outfits the intelligence and spiritual loftiness of the nation. To soldiers, sailors and airmen they are the messengers from the home front. They bring with them the freshness of the home and the grimness of the nation to succeed in its task. They inspire the armed forces with additional courage to fight on. That is why they do not retreat from the jaws of death. They are not at all ordinary newspapermen; in fact, they are patriotic workers devoted to the cause of national security and betterment.

## JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

### AMERICA GOES "HAVE-NOT"

Since Japan's declaration of war on Britain and America, not only the Pacific basin has witnessed the rise of new conditions, but the entire southeastern Asia has undergone a remarkable transformation. The complete destruction of the so-called ABCD military encirclement against Japan has caused the Anglo-American nations to bow to the inevitable. The United States has now been placed at a great disadvantage to acquire necessary material supplies to feed her mammoth war industry. In fact, she has already met her nemesis in the southern region. Her policy of keeping Japan in a state of economic starvation, by making a gigantic show of her powerful navy and economic potentiality, has failed utterly. In return, Japan, fortified by continuous war successes, is now economically strangling her Pacific neighbour.

It is common knowledge that America, being endowed with rich natural resources, has been considering herself the greatest manufacturing country in the world. Being confident of the superior rôle of her dollar supremacy in international commerce, she has been extending her capitalist sway wherever possible. Therefore, it is no wonder that when the European war broke out, President Roosevelt adopting an attitude of "saviour complex" declared that America would become "the arsenal for Democracies." But the moment the Roosevelt administration became involved in the current two-front war, it found to its great consternation that her economic resources are insufficient to meet the requirements of far-flung military operations. The Pearl Harbour disaster, followed by the loss of the Philippines, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Burma reacted adversely on the economic fabric of the United States. The loss of control over the sea-lane of southeastern Asia, which is rich in natural resources and from which she used to obtain most of the important raw materials not available internally, engendered the sad military plight of the United States on the one hand and confronted her with a "have-not" economic status to meet her wartime requirements in diverse fields on the other.

So far as merchant shipping is concerned, it is seen that the United



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States has not been able to adjust her maritime progress with the rapid growth of her industry. The total tonnage of her ocean-going vessels as at the end of 1939 was approximately 9,000,000, half of which represented worn-out ships. Before the start of the Pacific war, she used to rely to a great extent on foreign shipping for transshipment of supplies, inasmuch as only thirty per cent. of her exports and seventeen per cent. of her imports used to be carried by her own shipping, the rest being transported by British and other foreign vessels. This is the reason why America adopted a large-scale shipbuilding plan to increase her total tonnage by several millions within the course of a few years. But the scarcity of skilled workmen and dockyards hindered the full materialization of the plan, and the subsequent Pacific hostilities turning rapidly in favour of Japan created a serious difficulty to replenish the losses in shipping bottoms. Moreover, German submarine activities not only dealt a telling blow to her maritime power, but menaced the navigation of her vessels in the Atlantic zone adjacent to the seaboard of the Western Hemisphere.

At the present moment, the daring German U-boat operations are causing a fast-increasing shortage of tonnage and are greatly interfering with America's maritime transportation between the North and South American countries. On top of this, sea communications between the Pacific and the Atlantic through the Panama Canal have become well-nigh impossible. These adverse conditions have lowered the productive power of her industry, with the result that her previous "have" character is no longer visible. Even the Washington Government has been compelled to disclose that there are over ten kinds of strategic raw materials, for the supply of which America has to depend on foreign imports entirely or partially and that there are as many kinds of lesser raw materials which are needed urgently, but are not produced adequately in the country. The fact is that the United States used to secure most of these raw materials from the South Seas, southeastern Asia, Europe and Africa. Now that the greater parts of Europe and Africa have been placed under the control of Germany and Italy and the whole of South Seas and southeastern Asia have been brought under the influence of Japan, it may easily be imagined what tremendous trial the American industry, particularly munition industry, is facing to harness the sinews of the war.

Of the various strategic raw materials, rubber, raw silk, Manila hemp and quinine are not produced at all in the United States. For these products, she used to depend entirely on the southern region, which

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is now under the control of Japan. She used to meet her eighty per cent. requirements in tin, which is an indispensable war material, from the same region, and her seventy per cent. supply of rubber used to come from Malaya and the East Indies. Being deprived of these important supplies, the United States has been forced to recognize the gravity of her material shortage. Not only the automobile industry, shipping and aircraft and munition factories have been hard hit, the American nation has been brought to realize the pangs of "have-not" conditions during military exigencies.

The rapid increase in the world production of rubber in the past decade was due to the surprising increase in the consumption of the product by America. During the last World War period, the output of rubber only fifty or sixty thousand tons a year. But in 1940 the total outturn reached as high as 1,400,000 tons, because the consumption in America, which was 27,000 tons in 1918, rose to 620,000 tons in 1940. Last year that country obtained a little over 800,000 tons to meet its military requirements.

Up to about seventy years ago, the basin of the Amazon River in South America used to be the only rubber-growing region. It was in 1876 that transplantation of rubber plants from that locality into the South Seas was first undertaken. Favoured by climatic conditions, fertility of the soil and other suitable natural circumstances, rubber plantation in the South Sea area became a profitable commercial proposition, swiftly outstripping Brazil in cultivation. This led to the monopolized production of rubber in the southern countries. Finally the rapid growth of American automobile, aircraft and electric machine manufacturing industries accelerated its output on an international scale.

As soon as the commercial angle in rubber cultivation was thoroughly appraised by foreign capitalists, foreign investments began to mount. In consequence, the amount of money invested so far in rubber plantation has exceeded ¥3,100,000,000. It is, indeed, a misfortune to America that at this critical moment in her history she has not a single rubber-producing centre within her territory. Before her retreat from the greater East Asia zone, her total rubber import percentage was made up as follows: Malaya 59, East Indies 27, French Indo-China 5, Ceylon 6 and South America 3. Although she is making frantic efforts to meet her demand in this material from Latin America, it is obvious that she, being the largest consumer of rubber in the world, cannot make up the loss of ninety per cent. of imports within a few

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years. Her net store of this material as at May last year amounted to 328,767 tons with the Government holding 177,856 tons, manufacturers 141,191 tons and rubber-dealers 19,720 tons.

As this stored quantity was barely sufficient for military requirements, the Government organized a special company to monopolize the import and storing of rubber. By this method, it at the end of October, 1941, increased its rubber reserve to 781,000 tons. However, observing the fact that the total consumption of this product in 1941 exceeded 800,000 tons, it can be presumed that America's rubber reserve is just enough to last one year under rigid economy.

There is no disguising the fact that the rubber output in South America is not of such magnitude that the United States can ignore the losses in imports from the countries included in greater East Asia. The aggregate area of rubber plantation in the world is 8,600,000 acres, of which 6,300,000 acres, representing seventy-three per cent. of the total acreage, situated in greater East Asia have become unavailable to the Anglo-American nations. They are now depending on the outputs of Ceylon, India and Latin America, the respective annual productions of which centres are 108,000 tons, 10,000 tons and 15,000 tons. But the interception of the Indian Ocean sea route by the Japanese Navy has deprived them the facility of shipping rubber from Ceylon, while the volume of rubber produced in India is needed by that country to meet her home requirements. In other words, the only source left open to Britain and the United States is Latin America. Although the Roosevelt administration is agitating for the cultivation of substitute products, it is a question whether such substitutes could be acquired within a short time or whether their qualities can come up to the standard of para-rubber.

In view of the essential need of rubber in munition industry, it has to be admitted that the appalling scarcity of it would substantially dislocate the productive capacity of American plants engaged in manufacturing war materials and that the richness in iron and petroleum resources would not be able to adjust the adverse trend. Meanwhile, the experiments which have been going on in Brazil to cultivate rubber have not yielded beneficial results, for no effective method has yet been found to protect the rubber trees from the attack of insects and parasites. Therefore, to increase the output of rubber in Brazil would take at least a decade or two. Being faced with such odds, the Washington Government has drastically restricted civilian consumption of rubber, limiting the annual production of automobiles to 700,000, as against

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5,000,000 cars turned out last year. It is also reported that motor tyres have been placed under a ration system.

It needs no argument to say that the only alternative for the United States now is to encourage the manufacture of synthetic rubber and reclamation of rubber. In this regard, Germany has achieved a considerable success, whereas the agitation in the former country is still in its rudimentary stage. The Dupont Company has been turning out and selling a kind of synthetic rubber since 1931. As the production cost of this product is more than three times that of natural rubber, its output has been extremely limited. Only about 1,700 tons were manufactured in 1939, representing 0.5 per cent. of the total requirement of rubber in America.

It is stated that the Washington Government is planning to give further inducement to the synthetic rubber industry with the intention of acquiring 15,000 tons of this material a year in the near future. It is believed that the cost of the plants and facilities necessary to raise the production to such a limit would reach \$2,000,000,000 and that it would require many years to arrive at that production figure. On the other hand, the rubber reclamation industry has made a considerable progress in the country. Its present outturn is somewhere between twenty-seven and thirty per cent. of the total imports of natural rubber as will be noticed from the sub-joined table:

| Years               | Output in tons | Ratio to natural rubber |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1938                | 108,000        | 27.6%                   |
| 1939                | 186,000        | 28.7                    |
| 1940                | 209,000        | 30.3                    |
| 1941 (Jan. to July) | 153,000        | 29.1                    |

Reclaimed rubber is now, for the most part, primarily used to mix it with crude rubber on account of the high cost of production. Its total consumption in America is estimated at about 300,000 tons a year.

Quite apart from this shortage of rubber problem, the United States, owing to Japanese control over greater East Asia, has been denied the benefit of importing chrome, manganese, tin, tungsten, raw silk, Manila hemp and quinine in varying degrees from that area. Particularly the loss of resources of chrome, manganese, tin and tungsten has not only brought about a confusion in the maintenance of wartime material economy, but has created a "have-not" situation causing hardship to the populace.

Now that the Roosevelt administration is urging the American



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people to undergo all sorts of privations to meet the exigencies of military needs, it is more than apparent that America's so-called economic supremacy was not due to her internal economic potentiality, but due to her effective control over the economic resources of greater East Asia. The liquidation of this control has caused her to feel the pinch of economic starvation reflecting the character of a "have-not" nation.

—Kazuyé Kuwashima (The *Gaiko Jiho*, May 15, 1942)<sup>1</sup>

### THE ABC FRONT OF LATIN AMERICA

Locked in a two-pronged war, the United States is feverishly engaged in transforming the entire Latin America into a material supply base of her own. Japan's successes in the Pacific war and the Italo-German supremacy in the European zone have practically isolated the whole of Western Hemisphere from the rest of the world. Under the pretext of pan-American solidarity, Washington has not only made a number of Latin nations to manifest a warlike attitude toward the Axis Powers, but is agitating for the active collaboration of the so-called neutral nations in her war efforts. In this respect, the gestures of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, which nations, in reality, form what can be called the ABC front of South America, should be taken into account, and above all, the future moves of Brazil should be carefully watched.

Whenever a war breaks out it is natural that there should occur a conflict between the rights of neutral countries and those of the belligerent nations. This is mainly due to the fact that while the former persist in exercising their rights of peace-time commerce and navigation, the latter by invoking their rights under international law during wartime seek to cut off the navigation of neutral ships bound for enemy country or countries. In other words, the neutral nations, regardless of hostilities demand the freedom of the seas to ply their vessels. In the current Pacific and European wars, when hostilities are raging all over the world, their rights of free navigation are likely to be ignored by all the belligerent Powers for the purpose of effectively intercepting communications and transshipment of supplies. Already such a policy has been adopted by the warring nations to meet the exigencies of far-flung military operations.

In the last World War, the United States, before her participation

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in it, requested the belligerent Powers to respect the rights of navigation of the neutral countries, with the result that frictions occurred between that country and the warring nations. The principle of the freedom of the seas as enunciated by President Wilson was found difficult to be acceptable in each and every case during legitimate naval operations. But this disadvantage came to an end when the United States joined the war on the side of the Allies. Therefore, it would be reasonable to admit that in the present unprecedented warfare involving all the Powers of the world the question of guaranteeing safe conduct to neutral shipping without any reservation cannot be conceded, particularly when the execution of military operations requires the interception of sea-lanes.

Since the United States, being cut off from outside contacts, is utilizing Latin America as her cannon fodder, it may be considered that the conception of neutrality as specified in international law has ceased to exist in all parts of the New World. Furthermore, the adoption of an outrageous attitude by Brazil against the Axis Powers and the rise of complications in the relations between Chile and them as a result of the sinking of a Chilean vessel in the Atlantic significantly indicate that the old-fashioned notion of international law is no longer tenable.

Germany is now carrying on an active submarine warfare in the Atlantic off the coast of the American continent. It is a matter of common knowledge that German U-boats have sunk a sizeable number of enemy merchantmen off the northern part of Brazil. They seem to be concentrating their efforts in fatally torpedoing tankers engaged in transporting crude oil from Venezuela to North America. Their successful operations have created new problems for the United States and her associate nations in the American continent.

Venezuela, because of her agreement with the United States, is bound to supply crude oil to the latter. Therefore, it is natural that the German underseacraft would intensify their operations to prevent the shipment of such supplies reaching their destination. A number of Brazilian vessels have already been sunk off the coast of North America. The Brazilian Government is of the opinion that they have been destroyed by German undersea raiders. As a result, its attitude toward the Axis Powers has undergone a striking change, and yet it is not inclined to declare war against them, because it is not fully confident of receiving all-out aids from the Washington Government in that event.

With the intensification of German U-boat operations, the Brazilian Government adopted measures to control its shipping. On March

11, it issued an order postponing the sailing dates of all ships destined for North America, simultaneously instructing all vessels navigating off the coast of the country to make for the nearest port. Moreover, as an indirect reprisal against Germany, it added a supplementary clause to Article 166 of the Brazilian Constitution declaring that in the event of a foreign menace confronting the nation, "the President shall be authorized to proclaim a state of emergency." By this method, it copied the technique of the Roosevelt administration to seize the properties and interests of the Axis nations.

Under this provision, the Brazilian Government has been empowered with the legal right to place under State control the interests and properties of a foreign nation should such a nation or any of its nationals infringe the rights of Brazil or any of her citizens. This means that with the proclamation of a state of emergency, the Brazilian Government can immediately confiscate the properties, investments and other interests of a foreign nation.

On March 12, the President of Brazil issued an ordinance confiscating the properties and investments of the Axis Powers and their nationals. As a natural sequel, the bank deposits of the Axis nationals were placed under the control of the Bank of Brazil. The Brazilian Government justified its action on the ground that the sinking of its ships by German submarines manifested a hostile attitude of the Axis nations toward it and that such an act automatically abrogated time the privileges to be exercised by a neutral nation under international law. With regard to the enforcement of this step against Japan and Italy, it explained that since these two nations are allied with Germany, they must assume joint responsibility for the hostile operations of the German Navy.

A perusal of the provisions of the ordinance discloses that it is a retaliatory measure of provocative nature. Clause 1 provides that a concrete step shall be taken for acquisition of the indemnification of damage done to the Brazilian Government and its nationals by any of the Axis Powers or its nationals. Clause 2 stipulates that the Government shall place part of the bank deposits of private nationals and corporations of the Axis Powers under the control of the Bank of Brazil on the basis of 10 per cent. for a deposit of 2 cantos and more not exceeding 20 cantos, 20 per cent. for 20 cantos or more not reaching 100 cantos and 30 per cent. for 100 cantos or more, and that the funds not included in these categories shall also be controlled by the said bank.

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In this connection, it is to be noted that the ordinance in controlling the funds of the Axis Powers and their nationals, does not use either the strong term "confiscation" or the soft term "deposit." Therefore, the implication of clause 2 seems to be that the Brazilian Government intends to shift the ownership of such investments and funds to the Bank of Brazil.

Clause 3 prescribes that the nature, quantity and value of the properties owned by the Axis nationals residing in the country and the funds at their disposal shall be reported to the authorities concerned within fifteen days after the promulgation of the ordinance. Clause 4 lays down that every time payment is made to an Axis national the amount of the deposit referred to in clause 3 shall be shown. Clause 5 states that the establishment of a right over an immovable estate of a reasonable value and security or inscribed bond belonging to a national or corporation of any of the Axis Powers and transfer of such properties done after the promulgation of the ordinance shall be invalid, but this does not apply to the execution of a legal decision made prior to its promulgation. Clause 6 declares that an ordinary commercial pursuit done with the object of contributing to the maintenance of a business establishment or for the sake of its prosperity shall be exempted from the operation of clause 5, but when the time for the settlement of accounts of such an establishment comes a certain portion of the amount indicated as net profit shall be appropriated by the Government. Clause 7 makes it explicit that the property belonging to a utility corporation of any of the Axis nations shall be controlled or managed by the Government.

Now that this ordinance has been enforced against the Axis nations, their utility corporations and the various Japanese cultural establishments and faculties have automatically been placed under the control of the Brazilian Government. Necessary arrangements have been completed for the taking over of the magnificent Japanese hospital at Sao Paulo the staff members of which, it is obvious, shall have to work under the supervision of Brazilian officials. Apparently, this step has been taken to retaliate the sinking of four Brazilian ships in the Atlantic, holding Japan, Germany and Italy jointly responsible for the losses. There is no provision in international law which justifies such a reprisal; on the contrary, the action of Brazil constitutes a breach of international law, especially when she has not yet participated in hostilities raging in the Pacific sector or on the European front. Besides, there is no indisputable evidence to show that the



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Brazilian ships in question have been sunk by German submarines. It is quite possible that they may have been sunk by American submarines either through inadvertence or as a deliberate move to bring about a rupture of relations between the Axis Powers and Brazil. Therefore, Japan cannot remain indifferent to this uncalled-for retaliation on the part of the Brazilian Government.

Strangely enough, the Brazilian Government has not yet issued comprehensive regulations for the operation of the provisions of the ordinance. Hence, it can be conjectured that it is trying to formulate a suitable policy by executing which it can avoid the risk of an armed clash with the Axis Powers. It can also be visualized that the Washington Government which is vitally interested in keeping open the communication channels between the United States and Latin America is exerting pressure on Brazil to take up a drastic stand against the Axis nations. Even then it is manifesting a cautious attitude which may be taken as an indication that it does not desire to precipitate a provocative breakdown in its relations with the totalitarian bloc.

When the relations between the Brazilian Government and the Axis Powers became strained, the Brazilian masses resenting the so-called moderate stand of their Government gave vent to anti-Axis demonstrations. In consequence, a large-scale anti-Axis riot occurred in Rio de Janeiro on March 12. The rioters malhandled German pedestrians and mobbed nearly all the German business houses. A crowd of several hundreds besieged the local branch office of the Yokohama Specie Bank for about forty minutes and smashed a considerable number of glass panes. The disturbance was finally brought under control with the mobilization of a police force of 2,500 strong. Fortunately, no Japanese resident was injured. Close on the heels of this mob violence, minor riots occurred in several other places including Bahia, Recife and Curitiba. On the whole, the Japanese residents remained comparatively unmolested, except the attack on the branch office of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Rio de Janeiro. The strangest part of these outbursts of fury was that not a single Italian national was given any cause for anxiety.

On March 19, the Japanese Government through the Spanish Government lodged a stern protest with the Brazilian Government against these mob outrages and demanded the transmission of an immediate favourable reply. It is indeed deplorable that the Brazilian Government did not take precautionary measures to eliminate the flare-up of such unfortunate incidents, and more so for the protection

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of the Japanese settlers who have contributed a great deal to develop the industry and natural resources of the country.

As an aftermath of these riots, the Brazilian Government exhibited more or less a reconsidered attitude toward the Japanese residents as evidenced from the granting of a considerable measure of personal freedom to Japanese diplomats interned in Rio de Janeiro. Yet some time back restrictions were imposed on the legitimate movements of a large number of Japanese nationals. Recently a foreign news dispatch pointed out that the Brazilian Government had carried out a sweeping arrest and detention of Japanese nationals. Moreover, to aggravate further the strained relations between Brazil and Japan, certain interested quarters circulated exaggerated reports of maltreatment of Japanese residents by the Brazilian authorities.

Judging from the trend of newspaper accounts, it is gathered that some 150 Japanese residents together with 400 other Axis nationals have been taken into custody on suspicion of "fifth column" activities around Sao Paulo. It is also stated that some more Japanese have been interned because their listening to home broadcasts was construed as receiving instructions from the Japanese Government! Not long ago a Japanese resident was prosecuted on charge of espionage, just because he had a map of Brazil in his possession! All these actions on the part of the Brazilian Government clearly reveal to what extent it has become nervous because of its own policy of provoking the Axis Powers.

It appears that the Brazilian Government has not yet taken possession of the immovable properties of the Axis Powers. The probabilities are that it will not confiscate the landed properties of the Axis nationals, provided there does not occur a further worsening of relations between it and the Axis nations. None of the estates belonging to Japanese residents except those situated near strategic points seems to have been placed under official control. On the other hand, the question of controlling all German economic interests in the country are now being contemplated. It is understood that the Brazilian Government on the ground of military necessity has seized the factories and godowns of several German corporations. Still it is finding it a difficult problem to distrain the properties of German settlers who are firmly established in rural areas.

Whether Brazil will participate in the current international hostilities is rather difficult to forecast at this stage. Granting that she will eventually rise up in arms against the Axis nations, it can be said that she will

only imperil her own position, for the American Navy which has already suffered a serious setback could not be expected to maintain its control over the southern Atlantic. Perhaps the Brazilian Government having envisioned this disadvantage is not prepared to enter into a state of war with the Axis nations at this juncture, when the Anglo-American nations are facing the most critical emergency in their history. However, as the Brazilian nation is somewhat impulsive in nature, it may on the spur of the moment enter the war, as it did during the last World War.

So far as Argentina is concerned, it is gratifying to note that she is advocating a policy of neutrality. The Castillo Government which enjoys the popularity of the nation is not only alive to the realities of the inter-Power struggle, but is fully anxious to keep the country out of the war.

The situation in Chile is not wholly satisfactory. The recent sinking of the ship *Torten* sailing under the flag of Chile has caused a certain amount of commotion. The ill-fated vessel which was chartered from Denmark was sunk off the coast of New Jersey, not very far from New York. She was bound for New York after discharging a cargo of nitre at Baltimore. When she was torpedoed, all hands perished with the exception of a stoker who managed to reach the shore on an improvised raft.

The sinking of the Chilean ship occurred soon after the Chilean Government had expressed its regret over the destruction of Brazilian vessels allegedly by Axis submarines. Note should be taken of this coincidence for obvious reasons. As a result of this incident, the Chilean Foreign Minister summoned the Ambassadors of Japan, Germany and Italy to his office and made representations to them.

According to certain circles, the *Torten* had been sailing without any light along the coast since the night before the scheduled date of her arrival in New York harbour. The lone survivor, it is said, had stated to the Chilean Consul-General in New York that the ship was sailing with all her lights on, but a coastguard vessel of the United States approached her and ordered the captain to put out the lights. The captain immediately obeyed the order and continued to sail without any light. One or two hours later, the ship was sunk by some dark object, apparently a submarine.

It is stated that Germany has often advised the Chilean Government to instruct all Chilean vessels to sail at night with all lights on and display some conspicuous identification marks while sailing at daytime.

This circumstance has given rise to a suspicion in some quarters that the *Torten* was sunk by an American submarine with the purpose of rousing the indignation of the Chilean nation against the Axis Powers as a preliminary to its entry into the war. As no accurate information is available regarding the identity of the submarine, it would not be fair to come to a hasty conclusion.

In the wake of the sinking of the Chilean ship, Chilean Communists and anti-Axis nationals started a vigorous propaganda for their country's immediate severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations. Very soon anti-Axis feeling ran high and an infuriated mob attacked the business houses of the Axis Powers at Santiago, but fortunately the damage done was negligible, thanks to the prompt handling of the situation by the police. At the present moment, the relations between Chile and Japan, Germany and Italy are undoubtedly delicate.

From this analysis of the attitudes of the ABC front of South America, it is obvious that while Brazil is endeavouring to resort to some kinds of stronger retaliative measures short of war, Argentina and Chile are still maintaining a studied cautiousness to watch the trend of future developments in the Axis-Democracies struggle. This means that none of these nations is willing to participate in the war at this stage. Whether they will be ultimately compelled by the United States to enter the war or whether they will themselves decide to join the "democratic" war front is a question which will be answered by the march of events. What is required now is the maintenance of utmost vigilance on the part of Japan, Germany and Italy to be prepared for better or worse consequences in their dealings with the ABC nations of Latin America.

—Katsumi Ohno (*The Latin America Kénkyū*, May, 1942)<sup>1</sup>

## THE HOUSE SYSTEM OF JAPAN

When we regard a house as a necessary adjunct of a family, we find that it is a unit of the society and community in which it exists. This explains its indivisible relation with State and its importance in the life of mankind. Therefore, it would be meaningful to consider how a house, that is, a family unit, should perform its duty in the future and what spirit should govern it.

If one were to picture mentally the nature of a village that existed

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three thousand years ago by scrutinizing the available data, he will surely be able to imagine what simplicity and primitiveness it had. Though human beings in that remote age formed communities, some of them used caves or nest-like huts in vast reed-covered plains as their dwelling places. Each community had a chieftain who guided its collective life. Some of these chieftain-controlled communities had a supreme chieftain who ruled them as his domain.

The history of Japan reveals many interesting sidelights regarding ancient communities in the country. It says that Nagasuné-hiko who put up a stubborn resistance against the expeditionary force of the Emperor Jimmu, the founder of the Japanese Empire, must have been one of the strongest chieftains of that time. It points out that Yéukashi and Otoukashi, who lived about the same time as Nagasuné-hiko, were lesser chieftains. It was indeed a great accomplishment of the Emperor Jimmu that the primitive clan society was organized to give birth to a central State.

Before the arrival of the Emperor Jimmu, Japan was a vast grass-land and was the scattered home of diverse savage tribes who formed their own communities and subsisted on animals and birds they hunted, or on cereals they grew by a primitive method of agriculture. Those savages who refused to submit to the Emperor Jimmu were killed by his soldiers and those who accepted his rule were appointed local administrators and even governors. Some of the influential ones were assimilated in the Imperial Court, and this fusion of the conqueror and the vanquished led to the establishment of a centralized administration in the country on the one hand and formation of local organizations utilizing subjugated communities on the other.

The magnanimity of the Court was such that it honoured the ancestors of the conquered aborigines by giving them the title of "gods of earth" as against the appellation of "gods of heaven" of the Imperial ancestors. The establishment of this spiritual tie inseparably connected the tribal families with the communities in which they lived, with the result that such communities became united with the State. Most of the villages existing at the time of the expedition of the Emperor Jimmu were kinship societies which were nothing but collective communities of blood-relatives, and as such, they must have been the embryo of the large family system which developed in the succeeding age.

The large family village or community into which the kinship village was transformed was subsequently organized into a community consisting of strangers or unrelated persons. Our present community

is a fortuitous concourse of strangers and it can be called *chiyén-buraku*—territorial community. The establishment of *rimpo soshiki*, or an organization based on good-neighbourhood conception, is now being advocated in order to collectivize the territorial community. If all the present villages in our country were kinship villages, each of them would have become a unit of our society; but now that the territorial community has replaced kinship living, each of our families has become a part of the society in a broader sense. One striking characteristic of our village is that, while it is no longer an assembly of kindred people, the villagers are conceptionally carrying on a kinship life with their tutelary god as its mainspring; in a sense, they are still longing for their ancient kinship living. The fact is that each house, or a family, in a Japanese village is proverbially rooted to its soil. The familiar term *kyodo* and the ancient word *umimusumé* both bespeak the ineffaceable affinity between the territory and the house.

It appears that in the past the development of the large family village was motivated by a realistic necessity, for the people thought that they would be able to carry on hunting and farming with much better results if they co-operated with their kiths and kins. A similar motive has evolved our present territorial society and, therefore, it is only natural that its members should be more responsive to their relatives. This tendency in the final analysis is nothing but the intuitive urge of human nature. The only special feature is that endeavours are being made to revive the ancient style affinity among village communities.

Broadly speaking, a Japanese house is like an ever-lasting blood vessel functioning to insure the steady flow of our racial consanguinity. The traditional family spirit of the Yamato race which in the course of time assimilated good-neighbourly spirit and patriotism has now blossomed into a unique national spirit, which is bound to influence the life of all the peoples of the greater East Asia society in the future. The emotions that plainly reflect the consanguinity of all Japanese houses converge on ancestor worship and our great concern for the welfare of posterity, which peculiarities correspond to respect for the history of the village on the part of its members and their solicitude for a brighter future for their community. Filial piety, conjugal affection and love of offsprings are certainly among the fundamentals of our family system; but these affections are often sacrificed for the sake of the preservation of the State. From this point of view it can be said that the house in Japan is not only a part of a larger family, but of the State itself.

The Chinese family system differs from ours in this respect that, while the Japanese one is included in the State, the Chinese one is somewhat independent of the Chinese State.

With regard to the spirit of the Japanese house it is seen that there exists a close relationship between it and Buddhism. Since the flourish of Buddhism in the Nara period, every successive ruling Shogunate supported it because of its closest connection with the family life. During the Tokugawa Shogunal time, Christianity was prohibited in order to protect Buddhist religion in the country, and a house registration law was promulgated which resembled somewhat to a religious measure. It required every villager and townsman to be a Buddhist belonging to one sect or the other. When a villager wanted a wife for his son or a husband for his daughter from another village, he was required to have in possession a *bito-okuri-shohmon*—a certificate from the village temple in which was stated that he was a Buddhist. Thus Buddhist faith remained ingrained in home life, and its overwhelming influence can be judged from the fact that rites during ancestor worship were conducted by a Buddhist clergyman and not by a Shinto priest. While every individual village unit used to be controlled by Buddhism in this way, its grip on the village as a collective body was feeble. On this point Shintoism differed from it. Every Shinto shrine used to have one whole village or a district as its parish. Even today this system prevails.

If the Tokugawa Shogunate had taken steps to stimulate the affinity between the village and its houses entrusting the local Shinto shrine with the work of the registration of the houses, there would have been a far more stronger relationship between the houses and the shrine. However, as it was anxious to maintain its central authority, it favoured Buddhism against Shintoism which was directly under Royal authority, and thus the former came to exercise a greater influence than the latter in matters concerning the Japanese house.

In this connection it should be noted that Shintoism is the main stream of royalist spirit of Japan and ancestor worship; whereas Buddhism is concerned with enlightenment to move toward the path of Nirvana. It has to be admitted that Buddhism has contributed very little to the growth of unity among our nationals, though it has raised their moral standard a great deal. Some attribute the intrepidity of Tokimune Hohjo, who frustrated the Yuan invasion of Japan in the thirteenth century, to his belief in Zen sect of Buddhism, but the truth is that it did not inspire him with either a patriotic urge or a royal-

ist sentiment in any way except making him brave and magnanimous.

When with the influx of outsiders the village community had to make room for new families, the head of every house became more and more anxious to improve the economic power and social status of his house, and to this end, he purchased land, amassed money and made every effort to improve further his fortune. This assertion of economic independence was transmitted to his successor who, acknowledging the need of maintaining the prosperity of the house, followed the same policy in his lifetime. Thus, while the economic position of the family kept on improving, the spirit of loyalty to ancestors and ancestor worship became gradually stronger.

The system of establishing branch houses in Japan represents an ardent desire on the part of the members of every family to maintain the economic status of their house unaffected by the increase in the number of offsprings. It is, in reality, a manifestation of vitalizing tendency on the part of the family drawing its energy from the parental affection. This practice came into vogue with a double object in view; first to relieve the head of the house from the strain of the financial burden arising from an increase in the number of his dependants, and second to give his second or third son an opportunity to lead an independent life.

Generally, during the establishment of a branch house the head of the main house would transfer a portion of his arable land to the branch head without impoverishing himself. According to Kanasuké Mino, a scholar of the Tokugawa period, a man who gave too large a slice of his fortune to his son to be separated from his family was contemptuously called *tawakémono*—meaning that he was supporting a family partition-maker. As such an adjustment denoted foolishness on the part of the head of the house, this term later on became a pronoun for a fool and it is still being used in the same sense.

For the purpose of successfully managing the affairs of a house, reliance should be placed on one who is capable. The house head must see that his successor is healthy, talented and young. Therefore, it does not mean that the first-born should necessarily become the head of the house. In our country, the first-born is usually understood to be ill-equipped to manage the household affairs as indicated in the proverb "*sohryo no jinroku*," which means that the eldest son is always a dunce. Nevertheless, the law of primogeniture in our country protects the first-born's right of inheritance to his father's estates. But this does not prevent the father, while remaining at the head of the



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family, to strive for safeguarding the interest of his house.

During the civil war age in the latter part of the Ashigaka period a special system of succession called "selective succession system" was introduced by the lords of the castles. Under this custom the father enjoyed the right to select as his successor the most promising one from among his several sons. The main purpose of it was to leave the fief in the hands of an able successor possessed of military abilities and martial vigour, and such a successor was not always the eldest son.

The provisions concerning *inkyō* (retirement from the headship of a house) in our Civil Code have been drawn up to legalize the retirement of persons unfit for shouldering the responsibility of a house. This shows that in the Japanese family system the maintenance of the status of the house is a significant element. Our nationals, particularly villagers, while seeking wives for their sons, are meticulous about the question of *iyēgara* (the family lineage and birth), because they generally wish to bring into their families persons of equal rank to preserve normalcy in family life. Also they are careful to keep their family blood pure, and on no account they will take a wife from a house affected with a hereditary disease or suffering from mental derangement or moral degradation. This tendency serves the purpose of purifying the basic structure of the units of our society and improving their moral quality.

The chief merit of our family system is its magnanimity. That there still remains in the country a custom for a man to take into his house any of his relatives who has fallen into adversity and provide him with better facilities is indeed a remarkable virtue of the Japanese family system. It is significant to observe that, while the Imperial Rescript on Education appears to construe the scope of a citizen's duties toward his relatives as limited to his parents, brothers, sisters and consorts, some of our nationals are even ready to support their nephews and nieces, if they find it difficult to eke out a living. This tends to disclose that the ancient large family system has not altogether disappeared from the country, particularly from the rural areas.

It is obvious that so long as our village system remains identical with our family system, the economic and spiritual development of the existing families shall have to be realized within the limits thereof. The Japanese house is a cell of an organic body called the Japanese State and, therefore, it needs an economic tonic to keep it healthy economically. Though the ancients abhorred the idea of bequeathing

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substantial properties to posterity, it seems that it is by no means wrong to leave for our coming generation what could be employed by it usefully in the interest of the country as a whole, or at least in the promotion of economic conditions of villages and towns.

Stress should be laid on encouraging spiritual education at home. There have been many instances in which an inspiring tale told to a child by its mother has worked wonder in its later life. It is an acknowledged fact that home education has often proved more effective than school education, evidently because the former is more intensive and concentrative than the latter.

In the Tokugawa period when education was not compulsory the poorly-equipped schools existing then were known as *terakoya*, or temple huts. They were called so because elementary school education used to be imparted in hut-like structures attached to temples in villages. There were many illiterate people in every village, most of them being women whose education used to be neglected or considered unnecessary in feudal times. In spite of this drawback, every village house kept itself spritually clean and economically sound. This was solely attributable to the fact that home education in the form of story-telling and transmitting the sayings of priests and learned persons was quite active to facilitate the protection of the prosperity and morals of the house.

In modern times when education has been made compulsory, the utility of home education has not suffered any decline. The house system of Japan which attaches the greatest importance to the preservation and progress of family life is a valuable asset to the Japanese nation despite its certain limitations. The high quality of our soldiers from rural districts is partly due to the influence of their home life and the pious atmosphere surrounding it. Similarly, the diligence of our farmers and industrial workers has its root in the training given at home. In fact, the source of the racial virility of Japan is the forward spirit which is constantly nurtured in every house in the country.

—Takéo Ono (*The Bungbei Shunju*, May, 1942)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Takéo Ono, D. Sc. (Agric.), is professor at Hosei University.

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*NIPPON BIJUTSU-SHI KENKYU* (Historical Study of Japanese Fine Arts). By Kobsaku Hamada. The Zayubo Kankokukai, Tokyo. pp. 419. 6.80 yen.

The late Kobsaku Hamada, D. Litt., was the President of Kyoto Imperial University. Most of the essays included in this book were previously published in the *Kokka*, a well-known art journal under the supervision of Dr. Sei-ichi Taki. The remaining material has been compiled from the manuscripts left by the scholar. It is the second volume of a series entitled *Kobsaku Hamada's Works*. While the first volume deals with archaeology, the third one describes the historical phases of Oriental fine arts. All the articles included in the book under review were written by Dr. Hamada in his younger days. During his life time, this distinguished scholar made a name in the country for his noteworthy contribution to the archaeology of East Asia.

In this volume valuable suggestions have been made to point out the salient characteristics of Japanese fine arts. The author's method of discussion is simple and free from any dogmatic tendency. He is of the opinion that the development of formative fine arts is largely conditional upon the transmission of artistic skill from one artist to another or from one age to the succeeding age. That is why he estimates the value of an ancient art object by discerning its aesthetic quality which has been transmitted into it by a previous age or an artist. In many cases he appears to recognize exotic influences on Japanese fine arts more than other scholars, but in doing so he takes pain to expose the artistic genius of Japan and its ability to mould exoticism into nativism.

The writer divides the history of Japanese fine arts into two parts: the first, beginning with the founding of the Japanese Empire, covers the period of introduction of Buddhism in the country, and the second deals with the subsequent historical ages with emphasis being laid on the development of Buddhist culture through intercourse with China. He acknowledges the fact that the assimilation of Indian and Chinese arts at an early age by Japan enabled her to develop her own fine arts in her own way which reached its climax in *ukiyo-yé* in the Yédo period.

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Referring to Japanese fine arts in the pre-Buddhist period, he says:

Our fine arts at that time were very crude and simple having little or any artistic value. I firmly believe that a certain form of Chinese technique had already been introduced into our country through Korea. This technical exoticism is particularly noticeable in the art objects of the Empress Jingu's time and during the reign of the Emperor Yuryaku. Still, tastes and artistic ideas peculiar to our nation are clearly traceable in these objects in which simplicity and geometrical designs are more pronounced. The same features can also be found in our architecture. The most important phenomenon of our pre-Buddhist art is the architectural pattern called *yuitsu shinmei-zukuri*, which is indicative of our pious faith in ancestor worship. Although with the introduction of Buddhism Japanese fine arts as a whole came to be overwhelmingly dominated by its influence, this architectural pattern has survived up to the present day without any interruption.

It is rather difficult to trace the fundamental source of the peculiarity of Japanese fine arts. This can only be ascertained when the origin of the Yamato race is authoritatively revealed. Of the various theories concerning the origin of our race so far advanced by our scholars, the most convincing interpretation seems to be that the Japanese race consists of three racial groups, namely, Koreans, Mongols, Ainu and Malaysians. If this suggestion is accepted, it will be seen that the origin of our fine arts is related to the origin of the fine arts of these races.

In regard to architecture and sculpture of the Nara period, the author does not recognize the existence of purely Japanese origin. Hence, he asserts that the forms and styles of the various Buddhist images made in the country closely resembled those brought over from China. In the Nara period sculptors imitated Chinese technique, and furthermore, the preponderance of Chinese influence on Buddhist images was due to the fact that the image-makers were mostly naturalized Chinese. According to him, the best example of the utilization of Chinese sculptural technique by Japanese artists can be seen in the metal images of Buddha in the Hohryuji Temple.

In respect of Kamakura art epoch, he says that during this time architecture, sculpture and painting made a remarkable stride due to the tendency of the artists to create new national forms shorn of exotic designs and patterns. Yet the constructional technique of the Nara period continued to prevail. Therefore, Kamakura fine arts can be considered as modifications of those of the previous ages. Even then it has to be observed that the new creative activity at that time formed the source of typical Japanese aestheticism in the Muromachi and Yédo periods. In this connection, he mentions that the Kamakura



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art period was a transition period as a reaction to Heian artistic elegance. On the other hand, he explains that Chinese culture of the Sung Dynasty is distinctly noticeable in Kamakura culture. By this, he indicates that the relation between the fine arts of the Sung and Tang Dynasties is analogous to that between the Kamakura and Nara periods.

Coming to the Tokugawa period, the author emphasizes that Japan in her seclusion developed original styles and technique in fine arts. However, the earlier introduction of European culture, particularly Western religious painting in the Muromachi period, brought about a new creative consciousness among the painters of that time, and as a result, a new style of painting with the law of perspective as its essential quality made its headway. Just as in the past Buddhist painting of China stimulated the emergence of Japanese painting, the introduction of Western painting in the pre-Tokugawa period resulted in the assimilation of European technique. In other words, Japanese artists by absorbing the fundamental artistic qualities of the East and the West evolved a purely Japanese aestheticism whose distinguished traits became marked features of Japanese fine arts.

Strictly speaking, the influence of European culture on Japan in the feudal period was extremely limited; whereas Buddhist culture in the earlier age became ingrained in national life. The adoption of Buddhism by Japan as a national religion caused Buddhist culture to reflect indigenous tendency in a harmonious manner; on the other hand Christianity which failed to sway the spiritual life of the people remained as an alien thing in the country. This is the reason why Christian culture could not influence national culture, although its influence on painting and certain other branches of fine arts was noticeable to a minor extent. Moreover, at the time when Christianity was introduced in the country, Japanese fine art technique had not only become established, but had manifested considerable creative peculiarities of its own. Because Japan had a fairly developed culture of her own at that time, the Japanese people remained somewhat impervious to Occidental civilization.

The adoption of isolation policy by the Tokugawa Shogunate terminated the onrush of Occidentalism in the country, with the consequence that the earlier traces of Christian culture disappeared. The nation being cut off from outside contacts began to readjust its life by its own efforts. This self-exertion spurred the creative faculty of the people and the artists evolved peculiar styles, forms and techniques which tremendously advanced the growth of fine arts in the country.

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The salubrious effect of national isolation was eloquently seen in the development of *ukiyo-e* art.

The author discusses the various phases of cultural advancement in the country during the closed-door period in an attractive way. He points out how each branch of fine arts, inspired by a new national sentiment, began to reveal purely nationalistic trait and how this tendency transformed the previous artistic exoticism into national aestheticism. He then describes the relation between Christianity and Japanese fine arts and expresses the view that the minor influence of Christian culture on Japan should be regarded as a passing phase during a particular historical epoch. He adds:

While Buddhism virtually revolutionized the life of the Japanese people by introducing Indian and Chinese arts, nothing of that sort took place when Christianity made its way into the country. This was natural, because when Christianity came to the country, Japanese culture had become so stabilized that the need for assimilating Western things was not especially felt. On the other hand, Buddhism became permanent in the country, for it came at a time when Japan was quite primitive and had no worthy fine arts of her own beyond a crude sculpture represented by the *haniwa* (clay images). In Buddhist culture Japan found loftier things and so she welcomed its fine arts on a national scale.

With regard to Tokugawa seclusion policy, the author admits its good points and defects. However, in general, he maintains that due to isolation the artistic life of the people began to exhibit its national charms through paintings and other fine arts. He adds:

If the Tokugawa Government had not isolated the country and if it had not prohibited Christianity, the oil painting which appeared in Japan toward the close of the Tokugawa period would have come into vogue much earlier. This does not mean that the Japanese people at that time felt the need of imitating anything European, particularly when there were highly developed fine arts in the country. Owing to the closed-door policy, all outside influences except that of China gradually vanished from Japan, facilitating the rapid emergence of genuine Japanese art and culture. For example, the rise of the Maruyama and Shijo schools of painting and the *ukiyo-e* of Utamaro and Kiyonaga. Christian influence in Tokugawa Japan was negligible; but had it asserted itself, no new purely Japanese art would have been created.

One of the notable attractions of this book is that it contains extremely helpful descriptions of various representative artists and their productions. It has in all thirty-five chapters and opens with a narration of Japanese fine arts in the primitive period. Japanese

fine arts in the pre-Asuka age, the style of sculpture before the Naracho period, sculpture during the reign of the Empress Suiko and in the Témpyo era, the influence of the Heiké family on fine arts, the development of fine arts in the Kamakura, Momoyama and Tokugawa periods and the relation between Christianity and fine arts are the important subjects which have been handled in an illuminative manner.

At this time when Japanese fine arts after nationalizing the best of the East and West have attained world importance, this book which portrays the artistic life of old Japan is indeed valuable from the historical point of view. It is a matter of congratulation that the authoritative researches of the departed scholar have now been presented to the public. Those who are desirous of appreciating Japan and her modern, classical and indigenous cultural traits will find in this volume a needful companion.

*JYOKAKU TO BUNKA (Castles and Culture).* By Masao Toba. *The Daitoh Shuppan-sha, Tokyo.* pp. 228. 1.80 yen.

According to the author of this book, castles signify the culture of a nation. Every nation or race up to the feudal time fortified its towns and villages giving them castle-like appearances. As the construction of those walled habitats had many distinctive differences, culture that grew within them naturally became dissimilar in complexion. In Japan, all the castles are not of the same type, although they have a common characteristic feature. This means that Japanese castles denote the various peculiarities and phases of Japanese civilization.

Since the founding of the Japanese Empire, castles in the country have undergone frequent changes being influenced by political and economic conditions, foreign relations and intercourse with Oriental and Occidental cultures. Also the individuality of the builder and the personal motive which urged the construction of a castle account for some of its peculiarities. This is the reason why a castle not infrequently reflects the tendencies of the age in which it was built. Nevertheless, it is true that once such a castle had been erected, it began to influence the culture of the locality in which it stood.

The author explains this phase of the question by comparing what he calls castle-culture with local culture. While on the one hand he discusses the relations between towns and castles, national defence and castles and castles and gardens, on the other he makes a comparative study of the castles in the Loochoo Islands and China. He also says that wars and social changes directly reacted on the aristocracy of

manor lords and their cultural activities.

Divided into nine chapters, the volume makes a thoughtful survey to point out the indivisible relations between the diverse phases of Japanese culture and the corresponding activities of the castle-towns. All the important historical facts regarding the evolution of castle-culture are enumerated in the first chapter, which also describes the development in the art of construction in each age.

When the Taika Reform was carried out, the situation in East Asia was not at all favourable to Japan. Due to the unification of China under the Tang Dynasty, Chinese influence penetrated to the Korean peninsula. Consequently, the continent began to look for a chance to invade the western part of Japan. In view of this alarming situation, the Imperial Government of Japan introduced the Taika Reform to accomplish the centralization of power and establish national unity by suppressing the opposing local magnates. As a result of this reformation not only an effective system of administering the provinces and districts came into force, but also fortification of district and provincial headquarters became improved. This necessarily accentuated the erection of stone walls and battlements for local protection. Simultaneously, the project of developing the mainland motivated the building of castles at strategic points for the housing of officials, military officers and agricultural experts.

From time to time after the middle of the Heian period, the defence work in the country was primarily intended to safeguard private or local interests, and as such, the life in castle-towns predominantly reflected local colour. But from the Kémmu era to the Hidéyoshi Toyotomi's time, representing the most turbulent period in Japanese history, castles of elaborate and complicated nature were constructed in succession. In the later feudal period every castle had several stories besides a castle-tower, or donjon, and such edifice became the nerve-centre of local culture and activity. As every town had a castle of its own, urban culture naturally came under its spell.

Dwelling on the construction of castles exclusively for defence purposes, the writer makes a three-point historical analysis. He says that Japan, being fearful of a Tang invasion or an attack by Silla, an ancient kingdom of Korea, began to build these fortified edifices. Then the abortive Yuan invasion of Japan enhanced the need of having more castles as fortified centres. Thereafter the eastward advance of Western nations further accelerated the growth of castle-towns as defence fortresses. He says :



In the early period of our country, castles were built primarily for the purpose of frustrating a Chinese attack on Packchet, an ancient kingdom of Korea. For that reason great many castles were constructed in the western part of our country. Some time after the third year of the reign of the Emperor Ténji (1324), large-scale castle-building was frequently undertaken in Tsushima Island, northern Kyushu, Chikuzén Province of Kyushu, Kammon district, Yashima in Sanuki Province and Yamato and Kawachi Provinces.

In the Toyotomi period, Hidéyoshi built many castles in those parts of Korea which had been occupied by his expeditionary forces for the purpose of paving the ground for an invasion of China, then under the rule of the Ming Dynasty. Strangely enough, at that time not a single castle was erected in our country for the sole purpose of strengthening national defence. In modern times fortresses are constructed to withstand terrific land, air and even naval bombardments. In the feudal age, when muskets and breech-loading cannon were in vogue, castles were only required to be impregnable against them. Therefore, they were in most cases located on the coast.

With regard to relations between castles and gardens, the author particularly refers to the development of castle-walls and gardening, and explains their special features in the Azuchi and Momoyama periods. He then deals with the garden elements in castle-building and the positional affinity between them. From this subject he switches to an explanation of modern fortresses. He says that the highly scientific construction of them has been prompted by the fact that the weapons of war have become more deadly and destructive. The use of aircraft, tanks, battleships, torpedo-bombers, submarines and even poison gas in warfare have completely brought about a revolution in the building of "modern castles," that is, fortified bases.

Alluding to the modern accessories of war, he makes a historical observation to show how gradually warfare centring on castles changed into a general attack on fortified bases in modern times. He recognizes that the degeneration of castle-town life was mainly due to a swift advancement of scientific and industrial culture which, originating in Europe, became firmly rooted in the Orient.

Acknowledging the merits of Chinese castles, he says that though China in the past had seen the rise and fall of many contiguous domains and dynasties, no marked change took place in its art of castle-building. This is chiefly because of the fact that Shih Huang-te constructed the Great Wall to keep the country protected against any barbarian invasion, and also for the reason that the Chinese as a result of bandit depredations concentrated on erecting defence walls around

their villages, local headquarters and towns in an indigenous manner. Even today the Great Wall not only stands foremost among the fortifications in China in magnificence, but also is a distinguished relic of Chinese civilization and culture. The source of Chinese castle-building should be traced to this mighty creation of Huang-te.

The volume points out that just as Chinese culture influenced the culture of Japan, so Chinese castles played a significant part in developing castle-building in Japan in the early period. However, Japan never imitated the constructional technique of her neighbour, but assimilated the fundamental qualities of it in a national manner to encourage the evolution of a typical art of castle-building in the country. Consequently, Japanese castles at an early period showed its characteristic purity of form and design.

The eighth chapter is particularly attractive, for it narrates the contribution of Japanese women to national culture and their activities during warfare. It points out how during a war Japanese women made it a practice to remain in their castle-towns to fortify their defence structures. Although essentially they were non-combatants, they were quite willing to take on whatever task they could to tide over the sudden emergency. Even when they actually participated in fighting, many of them often proved as brave as the *samurai*. The reason why women were forbidden to go to the war front was that a *samurai* was not permitted to go to the battle-field accompanied by his wife or women retinue. [Still on a number of occasions women participated in actual fighting. For example, the Empress Jingu, who was the consort of the fourteenth Japanese Emperor, led an expedition against the Korean kingdom of Silla and forced it to submit to her after many fierce battles. When in the ninth year of the reign of the Emperor Jomei (1298) a rebellion occurred, Kitana Kamighéno was appointed commander of the Imperial forces to suppress it. As the rebels defeating the Imperial forces surged on the castle of Kitana, he became disheartened. Seeing this, his wife encouraged him, and she personally ordered scores of women in the castle to twang the bows of the warriors, and thus she made it appear that there was still a large force within the castle. This ruse unnerved the attackers, who became disorganized. Immediately the remnants of the Imperial forces attacked them and drove them back. Among other women who participated in castle defence, mention may be made of Hisako, wife of Masashighé Kusunoki, who was the famous loyalist during the reign of the Emperor Godaigo, and the wife of Takanori Mimura who was

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in charge of the Tsunéyama Castle in Bizén Province. What is to be especially noted in this connection is that these heroines were entrusted with the task of defending the castles of their husbands during the latter's temporary absence and that they acquitted that task creditably sometimes even repelling enemy attacks.

Japanese castles are noted for their purity in construction, refinement in make-up and creativeness in planning. They are not only imposing, but possess a martial spirit which can be easily discerned. They also reflect engineering skill, manual dexterity and intelligent application of science. Moreover, the architectural genius of Japan is well exposed in the beautiful patterns and designs which adorn these homes of manor lords. Indeed, today, they stand as the past landmarks of Japanese culture.

The author of this well-written book is an authority on the science of castle-building and is in the service of the Home Office as an expert on the subject. In this work scores of cuts and drawings have been used to illustrate his viewpoints.

*AZIA MINZOKU TO TAIHEIYO (Asiatic Races and the Pacific).*  
By Goro Matsumoto. *The Seibi Shokaku, Tokyo. pp. 349. 2.00 yen.*

This book is a comprehensive survey of the life of Asiatic races that inhabit the numerous islands in the Pacific. In explaining the general character of the Pacific and its history, it makes pertinent references to the Anglo-American policy of exploitation, and says that the existence of Japan there as the strongest nation imparts a great significance to the development of a new harmony divorced from alien domination.

A perusal of this volume at once suggests that it is perhaps the best of its kind published so far in this country. Despite its concise nature, it discusses the major problems confronting the Pacific in a very thoughtful manner, inasmuch as it enables the reader to follow the drift of the past and present situations there. The political and economic activities of the diverse Powers in the Pacific and the circumstances which led to the establishment of their domination have been handled in an expert way, making significant observations from the viewpoint of Japan.

The book comprises seventeen chapters. At the outset the discovery and history of the Pacific Ocean are discussed. In the succeeding chapters geographical conditions of the area, racial varieties of the Pacific, domination of the white people, infiltration of the

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Chinese, foreign intercourse and Japan's relations with the South Sea peoples are dealt with. Subjects like the division of the Pacific islands among interested Powers after the first World War, America's growing interest in the South Seas and the rise of new conditions in the Pacific due to the Manchurian incident and the China affair from its interesting features. Dwelling on the economic potentialities of the Pacific, it relates Japan's legitimate claim on them and regards the operation of Anglo-American capitalism as inimical to the healthy development of the entire region.

The author does not think that it would be right and proper to support the claim of the Westerners that they discovered Asia and the continent of America. With regard to the Pacific area, he is emphatic that it is inappropriate to say that it was discovered by Europe. His opinion is that long before the white people started travelling toward the East, Asiatic peoples have been maintaining contacts with one another developing their respective cultures. He asserts that certain Asiatic peoples migrated to the continent of America in the remote past from whom have descended the American Red Indian tribes. Similarly, the numerous islands of the Pacific have been inhabited by Asiatic peoples from ancient times. This proves that the Pacific area and even the continent of America were known to the Asiatic peoples long before the growth of European civilization.

Concerning Asiatic culture, the author supports the theory that Sumerian culture which rose in Persia is the oldest culture in the world. It spread to India, Egypt and Greece. After referring to Indian and Chinese civilizations, he maintains that the so-called "huge stone culture," which originated in southwestern Asia, made its way to central and southern parts of the continent of America across the Pacific. Then he relates the Mongol invasion of Europe and Asia to justify that ancient Asiatic peoples were superior to Western peoples of that time.

According to him, the complexion of Asia and the Pacific began to change when Western infiltration started in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It was unfortunate that the Western influx was not stopped by the Asiatic peoples at that time. Therefore, he says that the current Pacific war is a struggle for liberation of the Asiatic races from the domination of Western nations. In fact, it can be called an Asiatic revolution which is now in full swing as a reaction to Occidental overlordship.

The writer concludes his observations on Asiatic homogeneity



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by laying stress on the "Greater Asia" principle which was enunciated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and points out that Japan's victory over Russia in 1904-5 hoisted the signal for an Asiatic revival, which has now become a concrete reality owing to the war in greater East Asia. He is of the opinion that the emergence of Japan as a front-rank Power, caused the Western nations to curtail their attitude of superiority complex toward the Asiatic countries. In other words, Japan's elevation in the esteem of the world meant a rise in the international status of the entire Asiatic peoples who, tried to better their conditions by holding Japan as object lesson. Thus a tendency toward Oriental regeneration began to develop—a tendency which has now become more marked. Already a new Asiatic harmony is taking place in the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, the East Indies and Burma, the repercussion of which is bound to create favourable situations in other parts of Asia. In the Pacific, too, the flow of Asiatic life divorced from outside oppression, has become assured.

## CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS

*April 21* Japanese Navy air forces shot down 66 enemy planes and destroyed two more planes in their attacks on Port Moresby and Port Darwin and in combats with the enemy craft which had come to attack Japanese bases since April 1 up to April 20, announces the Imperial Headquarters.

An agreement on the Yen-Baht parity accord is initialled by Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi of Japan and Minister without Portfolio Nai Vanich Panananda of Thailand at the Vice-Minister's official residence.

*April 22* "It is only too clear that the sagacity of Soviet leaders will keep them from taking such a rash step as to 'pick the chestnut out of the fire' for America and Britain despite their machinations," says Foreign Minister Shighénori Togo at a meeting of the Japan Economic Federation. He also expresses his belief that positive actions will be seen on the part of the Axis Powers within this year.

General Sun Liang-cheng, Vice-Commander of the 39th Group Army of the Chungking régime and Commander-in-Chief of the first guerilla corps in the Chahar war zone, joins the National Government of China at Nanking together with 25,000 men.

*April 23* Prisoners taken by Japanese forces in the Bataan peninsula from April 3 to April 20 total 53,400, according to Japanese headquarters

in the Philippines.

*April 24* The material mobilization plan for the 1942-3 fiscal year which rests on the principle of bringing the Pacific war to a victorious conclusion is approved at a Cabinet meeting. Importance is attached to the programme for the improvement of the marine transportation.

*April 25* The Thai Congratulation Mission headed by H. E. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena arrives at Tokyo.

*April 26* The Reichstag approves the proposal to give absolute power concerning administration, justice, legislation and others to Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The *Führer* lauds in his Reichstag speech Japan's victory, pointing out that "Japan's historic military successes have encouraged the Germans." He promises an eventual victory over America and Britain.

*April 27* At a dinner party held in honour of the members of the Thai Congratulation Mission, Foreign Minister Shighénori Togo hails intimate Japan-Thai relations, saying that the relations of the peoples of the two countries have now become indivisible in name as well as in substance.

The Imperial Headquarters discloses that Japanese naval forces commenced operations against the Moluccas and the northern half of western New Guinea on March 31 and completely occupied all strategic

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points in these areas on April 19.

*April 28* In a frantic attempt to check the rising popular discontent against the Government's war programme, President Roosevelt in his fire-side chat appeals to the American people to submit unquestioningly to his "national policy." Referring to a seven-point anti-inflation programme which he submitted on April 27 to the Congress, the President says that the programme includes limiting of corporate and personal profits, prices and rents, stabilizing of wages and farm prices, encouraging of purchase of war bonds, discouraging of the installment and credit purchases and encouraging of payment of debts.

*April 29* Crack units of the Japanese Army succeed in landing in the face of the enemy on Parang, 15 kilometres north of Cota Bato, on the island of Mindanao. Lashio in upper Burma falls.

*April 30* The 21st election of members of the House of Representatives with the heaviest balloting in years is held throughout the country. Candidates total 1,079, and 466 of this number are recommended by the National Service Political Council. Out of successful candidates who won seats in the House, 381 are recommended by the council, 85 un-recommended and 199 "new" men.

*May 1* Japanese Army forces in Burma, after crushing British and Chungking allied troops, occupy Mandalay. Awang, south of Cota Bato in Mindanao, falls.

The revised Bank of Japan Law which stipulates for the increase of the bank's capital to ¥100,000,000 and the adoption of the managed

currency system is put into effect. The expansion of the chartered bank's structure is designed to enable it as the central bank of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere.

*May 2* A new agreement providing for the settlement of payments between Japan and Thailand on the basis of the Japanese yen is signed in Tokyo by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and Thai Minister without Portfolio Vanich Panananda.

*May 3* Commenting on the result of the general election, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa remarks that the question of revising the present Election Law has to be immediately studied so that a concrete revision plan adopting a recommendation system can be formulated.

Japanese Army forces in Burma, in hot pursuit of the enemy, reduce Bhamo.

*May 4* The Government decides to ask the Throne for convocation on May 25 of an extraordinary two-day session of the Diet. A Ship-building Bill will be submitted to the Diet. The Government will also enunciate internally and externally its belief concerning the prosecution of national policies.

Japanese Army Forces operating in the Burma region completely take Akyab airfield in the neighbourhood of the Burma-India frontier.

*May 5* Japanese Army and Navy forces in the Philippines effect a successful landing on the island fortress of Corregidor. The vanguard of the Japanese Army forces, further crossing the Yunnan-Burma border, occupy Lungling. Dansalan, important city in Mindanao, and Bontic in Luzon Island are reduced.

*May 6* Japanese forces in Min-

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danao capture Tamparan and Bubung.

*May 7* The much-vaunted invulnerability of Corregidor in the Philippines is proved false, as the fortress is completely reduced by the Japanese forces.

In response to the clamour of the people for the sort of political structure which is necessary to bring the Pacific war to a victorious conclusion, Premier General Hidéki Tohjo invites 70 representatives of political, financial and journalistic circles to his official residence.

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of the Republic of China arrives at Hsinking for the purpose of further consolidating the existing amicable bond binding Manchoukuo and China, on the one hand, and of inspecting the actual situation of Manchoukuo, on the other. The Chief Executive is treated as a guest of the Manchoukuo Imperial Household.

*May 8* Japanese Navy forces on the New Guinea Island area attack powerful American-British combined forces on May 7 in the Coral Sea, sinking a U.S. battleship of the *California* type and seriously crippling one A-class British cruiser of the *Canberra* type and heavily damaging a British battleship of the *Warspite* type, announces the Imperial Headquarters. The *communiqué* adds that on May 8 two U.S. aircraft-carriers one of *Saratoga* type and the other of *Yorktown* type were sent to the bottom.

The Japanese units in Burma occupy Myitkyina, terminus of the Burma Railways, without bloodshed. Lorungau, northern tip of Manus Island of the Admiralty Group is

bloodlessly taken by the Japanese bluejackets.

*May 9* During the naval Battle of the Coral Sea, a cruiser and a torpedo-destroyer of the enemy were also sunk by the Japanese Navy and 89 enemy planes shot down in aerial combats, announces the Imperial Headquarters.

At the Cabinet meeting, the Government decides to apply Military Conscription Law to the people of Korea and to rush preparations with the idea of effecting the decision in 1944. The move is taken in response to rapidly increasing sentiment among the people of Korea in favour of sharing in the privilege of serving in the Army enjoyed by the people of the Japanese mainland.

*May 10* Major-General William F. Sharp, Commander-in-Chief of the United States and Filipino forces in Mindanao and the Visayan islands, offers to the Japanese Army the unconditional surrender of the U.S. troops in these islands and his offer is accepted.

The Japanese Army forces which crossed the Yunnan border take Tengyueh, one of the vantage points on the second section of the Burma Road to Kunming.

*May 11* Giving the collective war results achieved by the Japanese Army air forces in Burma since the outset of the war, the Imperial Headquarters discloses that 554 enemy planes were shot down or destroyed on the ground; 1,213 motor-cars and trucks, 333 tanks and armoured cars, 1,543 railway cars destroyed, and 92 vessels sunk.

*May 12* Japanese Navy air forces, in their attack on Port Moresby and Port Darwin as well as in aerial com-



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bats over Japanese bases in the South Seas shot down 112 enemy planes and destroyed 51 others on the ground between April 21 and May 10, announces the Imperial Headquarters.

The Government decides to submit to the coming extraordinary Diet session a bill regarding the planned shipbuilding which invests the Important Commodities Management Corporation with the authority to place orders for standard-type merchant vessels and handle the expansion of the nation's shipbuilding facilities.

May 13 Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, tells the press that F.I.C. can contribute to the economy of greater East Asia as a raw material producing country and that it must contribute to the proposed co-prosperity sphere through mutual trade.

May 14 The formation of a National Service Political Association under the leadership of General Nobuyuki Abé is decided at the second general meeting of the preparatory committee for the concentration of the nation's political power.

May 15 The Cabinet at a regular meeting approves plans for the reform of the National Service Association. Under the reform plan, steps will be taken by the Government to insure that the association makes a full display of its capacity as a central body to conduct a national movement for the establishment of a political structure which is genuinely Japanese.

An agreement concerning the delimitation of the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border, the documents of which were signed on October 15,

1941, is ratified by the Governments of the two countries.

May 16 The Imperial Headquarters announces the results achieved by the Army in the campaign against Corregidor and other isles at the mouth of Manila Bay as follows: prisoners and the bodies left behind number 21,495 and 640 respectively and spoils of war include 246 guns, 685 light and heavy machine-guns and automatic rifles, 5,220 rifles and revolvers, 270 motor cars, and eight planes. In another *communiqué*, the Imperial Headquarters says that Japanese submarines from the start of the war up to May 10 sank enemy vessels as follows: 15 ships (101,700 tons) in the Pacific and Hawaii areas, 15 ships (96,000 tons) in the southwestern Pacific area and 35 ships (246, 300 tons) in the Indian Ocean area.

May 17 Japanese Army forces operating on the Indo-Burmese border have crushed the main British forces numbering about 20,000 in the vicinity of Kalewa, discloses the Imperial Headquarters. The *communiqué* also gives the account of the achievements of the Japanese forces as follows: 12,000 enemy bodies are left behind and spoils include 2,000 motor cars, 113 tanks, 421 guns and 722 firearms.

May 18 Fumio Goto, president of the Central Co-operative Council of the National Service Association, is appointed director-general of the association. His assumption of the new post is connected with the enlargement of the association's structure.

May 19 In view of growing importance of the rôle to be played by the air force in modern warfare, the

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War Office has decided to establish an army air force headquarters.

May 20 The inaugural meeting of the National Service Political Association, whose mission is to assist in the construction of the type

of political structure necessary to carry the nation through the current war, is held at the Greater East Asia Hall. General Nobuyuki Abé, former Premier, is elected its president.

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ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER, GENERAL HIDÉKI TOHJO, BEFORE  
THE EIGHTIETH SESSION OF THE DIET, MAY 27, 1942

We are profoundly moved by the gracious Imperial Rescript granted at the opening ceremony today. Together with you gentlemen, I intend, in obedience to His August Will, to devote sincere efforts to a successful attainment of the purpose of the present war.

In a brief time, less than a half year, since the outbreak of the war of greater East Asia, the Japanese forces have crushed enemy forces wherever they went, with the important areas in greater East Asia having been occupied by our forces, and the naval forces of the United States and Britain have been virtually exterminated in the Pacific and Indian oceans. In the meantime, the Imperial Rescript has been granted as often as eight times in gracious appreciation of these victories. It is really unprecedented that we have been successively bestowed with this supreme honour and our national prestige has been greatly enhanced throughout the world. Furthermore, along with the continuous victories which are unparalleled in the world, new constructive undertakings are in progress in all areas on a grand scale and the object of the war of greater East Asia is thus being steadily accomplished.

In conjunction with military operations in the South Sea region, the activities of the Japanese forces in China are steadily diminishing the power of the Chungking forces. In the north, the security of our defence is as solid as the rock. This indeed is due to the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty under which the Japanese forces are carrying out splendid tactics and energetic operations. I together with our entire nation wish to express our profound thanks and our sincere gratitude to all the officers and men, and, at the same time, to tender our profound homage to the spirits of many brave and loyal officers and men who have laid down their lives for the country.

It is a matter for our mutual congratulation that the peoples of greater East Asia who have hitherto suffered under the shackles of the United States and Britain have now been embraced in the great spirit of *Hakko Ichin*, have reverted to their original and proper state and have made a step forward, sharing with us the task of establishing a new world order.

In perfect co-ordination with these signal accomplishments of our expeditionary forces, the various establishments for our home defence have been increasingly replenished and strengthened. At the same time the patriotic spirit of the one hundred million of our people has been enhanced

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day by day, their indomitable will and determination to fight through the war of greater East Asia to a successful conclusion being concretely manifested in their simple and virile everyday life—a fact profoundly inspiring to all of us.

However, the present favourable situation both at home and abroad means but a prelude to an ultimate victory in the prosecution of the war. The fact that the decision of victory or defeat of our war against the United States and Britain lies in the outcome of total war to be waged hereafter requires no explanation. I firmly believe that, since the opening of the war when the Imperial Rescript declaring the war was granted, it has been and will remain the inflexible determination of our entire nation never to sheathe the sword of righteousness unless and until the influence of the Anglo-American Powers, with their dream of dominating the world, has been completely uprooted.

The cardinal principle, therefore, of guiding the war prosecution hereafter will be, on the one hand, to demonstrate further the superb co-ordinated operations of the Army and the Navy, which are now the wonder of the world, and unfailingly crush the enemy by seeking him out, thereby bringing more and more victories in addition to those already achieved in the opening stage of the war, and, on the other, undertake, in conjunction with such large-scale and vigorous military operations, grand constructive enterprises in order to realize a radical enhancement of our total national strength, thereby reinforcing further our country's position for sure victory. For this purpose, the Japanese Government, with an inflexible faith and determination, stand always at the forefront of the nation and are exerting their utmost efforts to perfect thoroughgoing preparations and at the same time boldly carrying out various plans in accordance with the internal and external situations, and thus intend to fulfill their heavy responsibilities of assisting the Throne and so meet the people's trust. It was in this spirit that the Government recently dared, in the midst of progress of the war, to request the Throne to order a general election to be held.

With the recent general election as a turning point, the surging tide of patriotic enthusiasm of the people developed into an all-engulfing trend directed toward the complete prosecution of the war as well as the firm establishment of a political structure for assisting the Imperial Rule. This trend pervaded all corners of the country. These spontaneous political desires and aspirations of the entire nation have ultimately found their concrete expression in the organization of the Yokusan Seiji-kai (the National Service Political Association). Thus an organization embodying a new and vigorous political influence has been consummated fulfilling many years aspirations of the whole nation—a source of profound congratulation for the sake of our Empire.

In response to such enthusiasm of the people, the Government decided that all kinds of people's movements be brought as far as possible under the guidance of the Taisei Yokusan-kai (the National Service Association), in order that they may attain healthy development through earnest and



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spontaneous efforts of the people themselves and that the Taisei Yokusan-kai may, in conformity with its increased missions, renovate its functions and reinvigorate its spirit and thus go forward as a central organ of all national movements for the assistance of the Imperial Rule and fulfilment of duties of the people to the Throne.

In consideration of this, the Government are endeavouring to simplify and intensify the affairs of various administrative organs so that surplus *personnel* may be diverted toward the replenishment of those who are actively engaged in various fields all over the region of greater East Asia.

It is, indeed, a matter for our gratification that our country's internal structure has thus been perfected for the march of the entire one hundred million people whose morale has steadily been heightened, rendering it possible for the Government and people to go forward in perfect battle array to crush the United States and Britain.

Now, I wish to take this occasion to speak briefly about the economic strength of our Empire. Japan's economy has hitherto strongly tended to depend upon the United States and Britain as the result of which we have constantly been restrained and menaced by those Powers. Early realizing this situation, the Government decided after the outbreak of the China affair to devote their utmost efforts to remedy the defective points in our country's economy and to secure a self-sufficing position with regard to important defence materials. They have, therefore, endeavoured to carry on the hostilities in China on the one hand, and to replenish essential defence materials by formulating a four-year plan on the other. As the result of these efforts our economic strength had grown to such an extent by the time immediately preceding the present war that the country was able not only to counteract the Anglo-American pressure, but to enter ultimately into the war of greater East Asia. Such a development is certainly the result of the toil and moil of every one of our nation, for whose assiduous efforts I wish to take this opportunity to express the deep appreciation of the Government.

By virtue of the magnificent victories of the Imperial forces since the opening of war of greater East Asia, all the important resources for national defence in the regions of the south, such as oil, rubber, tin and others, have come into our hands, and the independent and self-sufficing position of our national economy has been further strengthened due, also, to our previous efforts. In other words, with the combined resources of Japan, Manchoukuo and China and those of the South Seas, the basis of self-supplying productive economy of our Empire has been perfectly consolidated and our wartime economy further strengthened so that we can completely replenish the supplies depleted by consumption accompanying the progress of the armed combat. At the same time, our plan of expanding fighting strength has been placed on an immutable foundation. The future of our Empire's economy is thus full of promise. Moreover, the situation has so developed as to cut off the supplies of essential national defence resources to the enemy countries and the blow being dealt to them thereby is very heavy, indeed.

In conformity with the new situation described above the Government,

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with a view to augmenting speedily our power of prosecuting the war by giving full play to the comprehensive economic strength of all areas of greater East Asia, have made definite plans for material mobilization as well as productive expansion for the current year and, with these plans as the nucleus, they have formulated various schemes concerning transportation, labour services, exchange of goods and capital, etc., adopting meanwhile all necessary measures for the realization of these plans.

In view of the absolute importance to the prosecution of the total war of assuring the stability of our people's livelihood, especially food supplies, the Government expect to leave no stone unturned in utilizing the resources of the whole of greater East Asia, taking into consideration at the same time the economic requirements of the various peoples inhabiting this region. Beginning with this year, therefore, they have established a new mobilization plan of goods concerning the necessities of life, for the realization of which they are receiving the whole-hearted co-operation of the fighting services. Due to the essential character of wartime economy the plan in part may entail for the time being some inconveniences and deficiencies which are really unavoidable. But I am very glad to be able to declare that, when it is considered from a broader point of view, there is no cause whatever for any apprehension regarding the people's livelihood in the future however long the war may last.

Now, I wish to say a few words concerning our foreign relations. It is greatly encouraging that Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Thailand, sharing the same view of the purpose of the present war, are growing steadily more cordial in their mutual relations. On the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, a short time ago, the Special Ambassador of Gratitude, His Excellency Chang Ching-hui, paid a visit to our country in obedience to the profound desires of the Emperor of Manchoukuo and having presented an Imperial Message to the Throne, conveyed to our Government and people the expression of sincere gratitude of Manchoukuo toward our country. His Imperial Majesty was so gracious as to send His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu to Manchoukuo to felicitate the tenth anniversary of that country's founding. Furthermore, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, in his capacity as the Chief Executive of that country, visited Manchoukuo contributing as powerfully toward a closer friendship between Manchoukuo and China, and, in the meantime, he made a personal observation on the spot of the reality of the phenomenal progress which Manchoukuo has attained in ten years following its establishment. It has been decided that Mr. Chu Min-i will visit our shores as the Special Ambassador to Japan representing his Government. Meanwhile Thailand's Special Envoy for the Felicitation of the Japanese-Thai Alliance Treaty, Lieutenant-General Phahol Pholphaynha Senanese-Thai came to our country and presented to His Imperial Majesty a message from his Sovereign, after which he fully exchanged cordial amenities with various official and civilian circles of our country. The foregoing events are an eloquent expression of the ardent spirit of comradeship among Japan, Man-

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choukuo, China and Thailand, all of whom want to strengthen further their mutual co-operation and assistance in the political, financial, economic and military fields and to serve as propelling force for the establishment of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. Together with all of our people the Government wish to congratulate heartily on the situation of greater East Asia whose peoples are so firmly united.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing the profound respect of the Japanese Government to our Allies, Germany and Italy, and other friendly Powers which are achieving great victories in unity continuing their indefatigable efforts and surmounting many difficulties in order to attain our common object of the war. Japan intends to continue her victorious campaigns, and, in conjunction with the magnificent fight of Germany and Italy against the United States and Britain, she expects to augment the comprehensive victories of these countries by putting forth her utmost efforts. In particular, she intends to carry on as a matter of course a close co-operation in the strategical sphere with her allies and thereby establish a new world order. The fact that the United States and Britain, irritated by their successive defeats and their gloomy future, are loudly clamouring that the present war is a racial war, is nothing but a malicious intrigue to which they have always resorted in the past to deceive other peoples. It is a well-known fact throughout the world that the powerful unity of our Axis Powers, co-operating on the basis of justice, will never be shaken in the least by such mischievous scheme of the Anglo-American Powers.

The traditional crafty policy of the United States and Britain of securing their own expansion and comfortable life at the sacrifice of other peoples has now been universally exposed. It is greatly encouraging that in Burma, which has been cleansed by the gallant advance of the Imperial forces, the entire Burmese people, under the peaceful guidance of our forces, are accelerating the trend toward glorious independence. With all the advance bases of the British Empire for the defence of India having come into the possession of the Japanese forces, the golden opportunity is at hand for the Indian people to rise and attain their independence for which they have long aspired.

The fact that the British-Indian negotiations, with the British Lord Privy Seal, Sir Stafford Cripps, acting as the central figure, ended at last in rupture without accomplishing anything whatsoever, demonstrates that India has already become spiritually independent from Britain. Thus, the spiritual basis of British possession of India may be said to have disappeared already, and the first historic step toward Indian independence has just been made.

There still remains in India a framework of British possession with various military establishments, and the military forces are being steadily increased. As long as there remain Anglo-American military forces in India Japan is determined inflexibly to crush them throughly. To our regret it is, indeed, unavoidable that in the progress of such campaign some misfortune may befall innocent Indians. What I expect at this juncture, however, is that the Indian people will rise with an intrepid spirit, expel the Anglo-

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American forces as well as their influence completely from India and thereby realize the independence of their Fatherland.

With the subjection of the enemy forces in Burma, the Chungking régime has finally become isolated: it is now plodding its way down to its inevitable fall. Due to the efforts of the Imperial forces in China, there has been an increasing number of Chungking officers and men who surrender and pledge allegiance to the National Government at Nanking, while the fighting spirit of the Chungking armies is fast waning day by day. Such is the pitiable fate of those who, knowing that they are in the wrong, refuse to make amends: Japan intends to deal the final crushing blow to the resistance of the Chungking régime.

Now that the southwestern Pacific has completely been brought under our control through the concerted operations of the invincible Japanese Army and Navy, Australia has become the so-called orphan of the Pacific. As the result of the Battle of the Coral Sea which recently took place in the vicinity of Australia, the naval forces in defence of that country have disappeared with nothing standing now to defend her before the onslaught of the Japanese forces. I wish, therefore, to remind the leaders of Australia at this juncture of my sincere desire that they will ponder what I had previously stated in this House, perceiving the international situation and considering Australia's geographical environments, and then courageously and speedily decide upon her most important step.

At this moment India is in commotion, Chungking on the verge of collapse, and Australia isolated!

Turning to Hongkong, Shohnan Island (Singapore), the Philippines and other areas, we find them in the process of becoming bases for the sphere of new construction as peace and order are being restored, and they are making great strides toward rehabilitation. Our control over the Pacific and Indian oceans is being extended day after day.

In contrast to this, Britain has lost her important overseas possessions together with the means of acquiring resources, while her internal system and structures have not yet been completed: she is now face to face with a very precarious situation. Suffering defeat after defeat, the United States, hiding the fatal losses from the public, is frantically resorting to false propaganda in order to allay the criticism arising within her borders to prevent estrangement of neutral countries. I cannot but pity the peoples of the United States and Britain who are fighting under such leaders as those who have given a position of trust to a commander who fled, deserting the helpless officers and men, or who are trying to cover up their defeat by loudly exaggerating the guerilla warfare on the sea, which are both futile and insignificant.

With a firm faith in the ultimate victory, Japan is now boldly pushing on her operations on a scale unparalleled in world history in its extent and precision. The Government expect, in perfect unison with the whole people, to replenish further the total strength of the nation to be ever more vigilant in victory, further enhance the traditional spirit of sacrifice and service to the



State, and thereby attain speedily the object of the war and set the mind of His Imperial Majesty at rest.

The bills presented at this session have been limited to those which are urgently required in view of the situation such, for instance, as one concerning the assurance of the enforcement of the shipbuilding plan. I request your deliberation on them and your speedy approval.

In conclusion, I wish once again to tender to our Allies and friendly Powers the expression of deep gratitude of the Japanese Government for their co-operation, and, at the same time, to pay profound respect to all of our nation for their self-sacrificing patriotic spirit and indefatigable efforts in serving the State.

## FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGHENORI TOGO'S ADDRESS AT THE EIGHTIETH SESSION OF THE DIET, MAY 27, 1942

It is a great honour for me to avail myself of this occasion of the opening of the eightieth session of the Imperial Diet to express my views on various diplomatic questions during wartime.

Since the outbreak of the war of greater East Asia, all the American and British bases of aggression in East Asia have been destroyed, and the great work of constructing the sphere of common prosperity throughout greater East Asia has already made a forward stride. These marvelous military achievements are due to the bravery and intrepidity of the gallant and loyal officers and men of the Imperial forces under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, and we the entire nation are profoundly grateful to them.

It seems that both the American and British Governments are even now persistently indulging in idle criticism of Japan by wilfully misinterpreting our attitude at the outbreak of the war and also the character of the current war, but this only betrays their desperate efforts to evade responsibility for an uninterrupted series of military and naval reverses.

There is not the slightest doubt, in the light of official records, that the Japanese Government had, during the negotiations extending over eight long months with America, consistently endeavoured to seek a peaceful settlement. The fact has been clearly established throughout the world that it is America and Britain who are culpably responsible for the instigation of the war, having forced Japan to gird on the sword in self-defence.

In staking her national destiny on the issue of the war, Japan is actuated by the desire to emancipate greater East Asia from the yoke of exploitation of America and Britain, by shattering their ambition for world hegemony, and also to realize the great ideal of a new world order. No cause could be more righteous. It is no exaggeration to say that our war aims have few parallels in world history in their righteousness and justice. Justice always prevails. This is an abiding faith which inspires the Japanese people who have, during their twenty-six centuries' existence as a nation, successfully overcome every national crisis and have securely safeguarded their sacred

soil under an unbroken line of Emperors.

Our forces proving ever victorious. East Asia is now in a position to give full play to its original aspect, emancipated from the aggression and exploitation of America and Britain. The foundation for the construction of the sphere of common prosperity has now been firmly established throughout greater East Asia. The great ideal to construct a new order on a moral basis and to enable all the countries and all the peoples in this sphere each to have its own proper place so as to share the honour of the rise of greater East Asia is on the fair way to its realization. And this moral principle is fully recognized and deeply appreciated by all the countries and peoples in East Asia. That the peoples in the occupied areas in the South are showing an attitude of vigorous and voluntary co-operation toward Japan while the din of the battle has hardly subsided, is one of its manifestations. This is a matter of congratulation for the sake of the future of greater East Asia.

A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between Japan and Thailand immediately following the outbreak of the war, thus establishing a close co-operation between the two countries in the political and military fields. Economic understandings including the settlement of payments on the basis of placing the yen and baht at par have recently been reached and mutual aid and co-operation between the two countries are being happily effected in the financial, economic and also cultural fields. At the same time, economic negotiations are proceeding smoothly between Japan and French Indo-China. All these are nothing but the result brought about by the enhancement of the above-mentioned moral principle.

Further, Manchoukuo, Japan's ally, who is observing the 10th anniversary of the founding of her Empire has strengthened her pledge to share in Japan's aspiration and ideal, while the recent visit of the President of the National Government of China to Manchoukuo has resulted in a remarkable improvement of the friendly relationship between Manchoukuo and China. All these demonstrate a firm resolve on the part of Manchoukuo and China to proceed toward the construction of greater East Asia, shoulder to shoulder with Japan.

A section, however, of China deliberately disregards the moral character and historical importance of the construction of greater East Asia. Greatly dismayed and disappointed at the shocking defeats sustained by America and Britain, it yet persists in blindly following them hoping to ensure its existence, by sticking to its slogan, "National reconstruction through resisting Japan."

The rapid advance, however, of the Japanese forces has completely cut off the Burma Road, with the result that Chungking cannot hope to receive any aid from America and Britain. With its economic unrest mounting every day, Chungking's plight is being further aggravated. This is, indeed, a natural fate that befalls a régime which has, at the historic transformation of greater East Asia, obstructed the campaign for the emancipation of greater East Asia, without realizing its own proper duty, but none the less

it commands our commiseration.

With regard to India, it must be noted that as the British Army in India were increasingly exposed to danger consequent to the development of our military operations on a vast scale, Britain made frantic efforts to appease India in order to obtain the latter's positive co-operation, but all her efforts and intrigues have ended in utter failure meeting a blunt rebuff from the courageous Indian leaders. Her endeavors, moreover, only served to exhibit her bad faith toward India before the whole world. More recently, our successful reduction of Burma has added to Britain's worry and anxiety, so that she now finds herself in a great predicament desperately seeking to maintain her military bases in India.

Britain's rule of India, extending over 200 years, is now shaken to its very foundation. But Britain is still trying to drag India into war or to make India resort to a scorched earth policy, by fanning ill will against Japan among the Indian people. Such an outrageous move, cannot be expected to draw any support from the Indians. As repeatedly affirmed, Japan harbours no hostility toward India's four hundred millions. We cannot bear to see even a single drop of Indian blood being shed for satisfying the limitless greed of the British Empire which is now on the verge of collapse. For the sake of the happiness of the entire world, Japan hopes and expects that the Indian leaders will seize this golden opportunity to march forward toward the realization of India for the Indians, and to rise courageously in order to win India's emancipation and construction.

As you are all aware, the current war is intended to construct a new world order through co-operation between Japan on the one hand and Germany, Italy and other allies on the other. Immediately after the outbreak of the war of greater East Asia, Japan concluded an epoch-making treaty of alliance with Germany and Italy, pledging their immutable resolve to march jointly toward the construction of a new world order and not to sheathe the sword until and unless their joint war against America and Britain is brought to a successful conclusion. Co-operation among the three Powers is close and cordial not only in the military fields but also in the political, economic, and cultural fields. With the co-operation of their European allies, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and others, the bond that binds the Axis Powers is immutably solid.

Even now, America and Britain are spreading mendacious propaganda in efforts to alienate Japan, Germany and Italy, but it is hardly necessary to mention that all such intrigues will be entirely wasted upon the iron alignment of the Axis Powers, which is based upon their common lofty aspirations, animated by their supreme mutual trust. The day for the realization of their common aspirations due to co-operation of their allies is steadily approaching, thanks to the successful military operations of the Axis Powers both in the East and West.

Some time ago, some of the central and south American countries, under American intimidation and instigation, severed their diplomatic relations with, or declared war upon, Japan and her allies. But most of those

countries are still hesitating to extend positive co-operation to the United States. All this time, Argentina and Chile have steadfastly maintained their neutral policy with a firm attitude based upon their independent position.

The relation between Japan and the Soviet Union have undergone no change even after the outbreak of the war of greater East Asia. It has been reaffirmed quite recently that the Soviet Union intends to regulate her relations with Japan by the Neutrality Pact and that, accordingly, she has no intention whatever to place her territory as military bases at the disposal of our enemy countries. With the progress of the war, the enemy countries will, I presume, intensify their insidious manoeuvres to alienate Japan and the Soviet Union, but there is no chance for such intrigues to bear fruit so long as the Soviet Union firmly maintains the attitude mentioned above. Meanwhile, we, on our part, will continue to watch the situation with a calm attitude from the standpoint of preserving security in the north.

Japan and her allies have established positions of a sure victory both in the East and West, completely overwhelming the enemies. The international situation surrounding Japan is developing more and more favourably, whereas there is no gainsaying the fact that the fortunes of America and Britain are steadily waning. Falling back upon their rich natural resources America and Britain at the outbreak of the war pinned their hope upon war of attrition.

In order to gloss over the alarming situation following their reverses, they declared that they would launch a great offensive against Japan after replenishing their armaments in two or three years. The recent unbroken string, however, of setbacks have made them so impatient that they have changed the tune of their propaganda, asserting that the current year will be so critical as to decide the issue of the war and are advocating the necessity of armaments expansion and adoption of positive military and naval strategy. From the viewpoint of material resources alone, however. America and Britain are confronted with problems the solution of which is extremely difficult, including, for instance, that of shortage of shipping.

Especially critical is Britain's position. Her wholesale retreat from all fronts of East Asia and the remarkable activities of the German and Italian navies in the Atlantic and Mediterranean have made the situation of the British Isles full of unrest. People in England are experiencing increasing difficulty of living, while unrest is sharpening in India, and Australia is exposed to a serious menace. Thus there are increasing indications that the collapse of the British Empire is impending.

On the other hand, the United States is withholding from the public all news on her uninterrupted series of military and naval disasters while spreading fictitious reports of victory in an attempt to maintain popular confidence. In the past, American statesmen used to stand for frankness and candour, but it is a remarkable tendency that they are recently apt to refrain from speaking the truth. Meanwhile, however, the American people are steadily feeling the pinch of war, so that their standard of living is bound to deteriorate increasingly. It is but natural that dissatisfaction is voiced among the intel-



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lectual classes in the United States over the American Government which has despotically dragged the nation into an uncertain war with Japan without any chance of success, completely disregarding the welfare of the masses.

In short, the fact that the American Government resorted to interference and aggression in violation of the moral principle which inspired the founding of the United States and further that they jumped to the hasty conclusion that they would be able to bring Japan easily to her knees constitutes the major cause for bringing about the current world-wide disturbance. Japan's object consists in destroying the American policy of aggression, which dreams of world domination.

In efforts to cope with popular discontents arising from their military reverses, America and Britain not only unlawfully occupied Madagascar Island, a French possession, under untenable pretexts, but furthermore are stretching their greedy hands to French possessions in the West Indies. Moreover, Britain has sent military expeditions to Iran who has had no desire but to live in peace. America and Britain have sinned against God by unscrupulously spreading the war to various parts of the world through the pursuance of their traditional policy of victimizing weaker nations. It is clear as daylight, however, that Britain and America who resort to such an outrageous policy will eventually come to grief.

The international situation is developing unfavourably for America and Britain. At this juncture, Japan has manifested before the whole world her renewed resolve to prosecute the war to a successful end, by establishing a new national political structure in a spirit of co-operation on the basis of national unity, which has further strengthened war efforts under an iron solidarity. I believe that the enemy countries will not fail to be impressed by our immutable faith. It may be easily imagined that America and Britain will resort to counter-offensive in desperate efforts to retrieve their defeats. However, it is my unshakable belief that there is no room for doubt that our nation will succeed in prosecuting this great war to a glorious termination and in constructing a brilliant world, by bending their efforts tenaciously with the entire nation united like one man, however long the war may be protracted.

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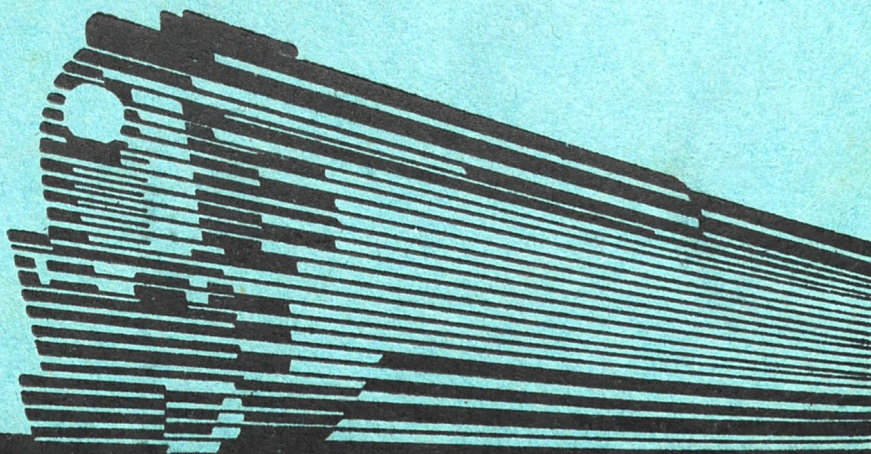
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